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Affairs of State.

By Burton E. Stevenson

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CHAPTER XI.

The Prince Gains an Ally.

So it presently came to pass that Susie Rushford found herself walking on with the Prince of Markeld, while Nell took her place beside the invalid's chair. Five minutes later, Vernon had revised his judgment and decided that Nell was far the handsomer—she had the air, somehow, which one associates with duchesses, but which, alas! is in reality, so seldom theirs. She was just a little regal, just a little awe-inspiring, so that to win a smile impressed one as, in a way, an achievement. Vernon had won several before they had been long together, and felt his heart growing strangely, deliciously warm within him.

As to Susie—if we may pause to analyse her feelings—she, too, had been for the first moment impressed. The Prince was so visibly a Highness, every line of him expressed it, not consciously, but inevitably, from the blood out. So, after a glance or two, she walked along beside him rather humbly and very silent, not in the least as the proverbial American girl should have done! Then she stole another glance at him and saw that he was twisting his moustache in evident perplexity.

"You may have perceived," he said, at last, with that slight formality of utterance which Sue thought was very taking, "that I was most desirous of meeting you, Miss Rushford."

"I believe I did discern a sort of royal command in your eye," assented Susie, feeling suddenly at ease with him. He was evidently a mere man, even though he were a prince.

"Yes," he continued, "I felt that I owed you and your sister a more complete apology than it was possible for me to make yesterday without impertinence. You see I am unaccompanied today."

"Poor Jax!" laughed Susie.

"I suspect," the Prince continued, "that I somehow offended you when I offered you the dog."

"Oh, you perceived it, did you?" and she flashed an ironic glance upon him.

"Yes—though I could not in the least guess in what the offence consisted."

"My dear sir," said Sue, tartly, "American girls are not in the habit of accepting gifts from utter strangers."

"Not even from—from——"

He stopped, at a loss for a word which would express his meaning without absurdity.

"No, not even from Royal Highnesses," she added, interpreting his thought. "Besides, you know, in America we haven't any."

The Prince walked on in silence for a moment, his brow knit in meditation.

"Your last sentence explains it," he said, at last. "You have in America no class whose prerogative it is to bestow gifts, and, in consequence, you do not accept them as a matter of course. With us a gift is a conventional thing, like shaking hands."

"I wasn't trying to explain it," said Susie, with a little sigh of despair, "or to defend it—but let it go." Then, with a flash of mischief—"Are you frequently called upon?"

"There are occasions almost every day which demand them of us," answered the Prince, soberly, missing the glance.

"Poor man! And the affair of yesterday was one of them? Forgive me if I am rude; but it is all so new and interesting!"

"It seemed only right," explained the Prince, "that I should compensate you in some way for the annoyance I had caused you."

The words were said so candidly and simply that the ironical smile faded from Susie's lips and she was silent for a moment.

"I think the American way the better," she said at last, decisively. "And American would have considered an apology ample reparation. With us a gift means something—it has a sentimental value. Besides, girls are never permitted to accept gifts of value. Flowers are the only things which may be given them."

"Flowers!" repeated the Prince, eagerly, looking at her.

"And only by their nearest, dearest friends," added Susie, hastily.

"Well, it is a very different point of view," said the Prince, the light fading from his face. "I have even heard that in America there are workmen who consider a tip an insult."

"It's unthinkable, isn't it? And yet, I'm proud to say, it's true. I may add that many Americans feel humiliated when they offer a tip to a man—it's like branding him with a badge of servility."

"I must confess," said the Prince, "that such an attitude seems to me absurd. What other badge than that of servility shall the servant wear?"

"He need wear no badge, if he does his work honestly and well," retorted Susie, hotly. "There is nothing disgraceful in service."

"No," agreed the Prince, with some hesitation, "perhaps not; nor, for that matter, is there anything disgraceful in a badge. But I have not said what I wished to say, which was that I hope you believe my offense was wholly unintentional and that you pardon me."

"I am not vindictive," answered Sue, smiling at his earnest tone, "and therefore you are pardoned. But it seems unjust that Jax should suffer imprisonment."

"Oh, he will get his outing, but with Buck, who is less absent-minded. Yesterday, I had much to occupy me."

"And today?"

"Not so much. I am resting on my oars."

"Yes," said Susie, and contented herself with the monosyllable. She was keenly on the alert; determined not to betray Lord Vernon's confidence, yet, at the same time, desirous of helping, in some way, her companion. She distinctly approved of him. Then, too, she had somehow the impression that the other side was not playing fairly, and her whole American spirit revolted against unfairness.

"I should like to tell you about it," he began, with a sudden burst of confidence. "But perhaps you know?"

"I know some of it. I can guess that it means a great deal to you."

"It does—more than you can guess, I think. Not so much to me, personally, as to our people. I believe that I am speaking only the exact truth when I say that it will be much better for the people of Schloshold-Markheim if our branch of the house is recognized and not the other. Our branch has been, in a way, for many years, progressive; the other is and always has been—well—conservative."

He had the air of searching for a word that would not go beyond the truth; Susie, glancing at him, decided that he had chosen one which fell far short of it.

"We have a certain claim of kinship and friendship upon England," he added, "and we are very anxious to enlist her aid, even though we lose this time; for there may soon be another vacancy. The head of the other branch has no heir and is not well."

He might have added that the august Prince George, of Schloshold, was hovering on the verge of dissolution as the result of forty years' corruption—a corruption of which not all the waters of the Empire could cleanse him; but there are some things which are better left unsaid.

"Who is it that is opposed to you in all this?" asked Sue.

"The German Emperor," said the Prince, simply. "He is not always in sympathy with—ah—progress."

"So he is the man with the pistol!" said Susie, thoughtfully.

"The—I beg your pardon," and the Prince looked at her in some surprise.

"It is nothing," said Susie, hastily, colouring under his eyes. "I was merely thinking aloud—thinking of a story. Pardon me. Will you tell me some more?"

"There is not much more to tell. Only, we fear that if we are not given an opportunity to present our claims this time, we may be forgotten the next. Prince George might possibly try to name a successor—we have even understood that he already considers doing so—that this, indeed, is the price he has agreed to pay the Emperor for his support—though this, of course, is strictly entre nous. You see I am trusting you."

"Thank you," answered Susie, simply; but there was that in her voice and glance which told how she would deserve the confidence And, on the instant, a great yearning leaped warm into her heart. If she could help this people to the ruler they needed most; if she could somehow turn the scale, so delicately balanced! There would be a task worth doing; an achievement to be proud of all her life! And she trembled a little at the thought that to her, Susie Rushford, fate had given such an opportunity!

But Markeld, apparently, had had enough of high politics, or perhaps he found it difficult to keep his mind on them with Susie's dark eyes looking up at him. He was no novice in womankind; he had known many, high and low; but there was in his companion something different, something appealing, something fresh, invigorating, which he had felt from the first, in a vague way, without quite understanding. Princes may be outspoken when they please, and he was so at this moment.

"I was glad of today's meeting not only that I might apologize," he said, with a calmness which rather took his companion's breath away, "but because you interested me. I have heard much of American women, but all that I have heretofore been privileged to meet seemed to me to resent being called Americans. You and your sister, on the other hand, appear to be rather proud of it."

"I don't know whether that is intended as a compliment or the reverse," said Susie, "but it is undoubtedly true."

"It was that which interested me," he went on. "It indicated such an unspoiled point of view—a freshness which I fear the Old World is losing."

"Thank you," retorted Susie, gasping a little. "You have honoured us, I see, with a very careful study. I can respond by saying that there is in your manner a certain freshness which I do not like," and she shot him a fiery glance. At the moment, he was rather too evidently the Prince.

"I am sorry you find me displeasing," he said, looking at her gravely. Perhaps she was, at the moment, just the merest shade too evidently the American girl. "I hope the impression is one which will change when you know me better."

"Am I to have that pleasure?"

"I intend to ask your father if I may call upon you."

Susie gasped again. She felt that she was being swept beyond her depth by a current which she was powerless to resist; that she was beating with bare hands against a wall of incredible height and thickness—the wall of Old World convention, of class imperturbability. And she felt a little frightened, for almost the first time in her life.

"Do," she said faintly, realizing that her companion was waiting for her to speak.

"I think that I shall like him," he added.

"Oh, do you know him?"

"I was looking at him last night at dinner," he explained, calmly. "He seems a very interesting man. I looked at all of you a great deal—more than was perhaps quite polite. I feared you had perceived it."

"No," murmured Susie, desperately, telling a white lie.

"Tellier told me you were Americans—but I should have known it anyway."

"Tellier!" she repeated, turning upon him fiercely, welcoming the opportunity to create a diversion. "Then he was your emissary! And to think that I defended you!"

"My emissary?" he stammered. "Defended me?"

"Yes, when—when—some one said you had sent him to us——"

"Sent him to you!" he cried, flushing darkly. "Do you mean to say that he has been annoying you?"

"It was almost that."

"Ah!" he said. "Ah!" and he grasped his stick in a way that boded ill for Monsieur Tellier.

Susie, glancing up at him, thought it very fine. He was such a volcano, and there was such a fearful pleasure in stirring him up—in skipping over the thin crust with a lively consciousness of the boiling lava beneath!

"Then you didn't send him?" she inquired, sweetly.

"Send him! Miss Rushford, do you think for a moment that I would be so rude, so impertinent? Tell me you do not think so!"

"I didn't think so," said Sue, biting her lip, a little fearfully. "I even defended you, as I have said. But now——"

"But now——"

His eyes seemed to burn her; she dare not look up and meet them. She even regretted that she had begun to play with fire.

"But now," he repeated, insistently, imperatively.

"No, I don't think so now," she said, with a little catch of the breath. Then she glanced up at him, and instantly looked away. He should not act so; every one would notice; it was very embarrassing!

"That is kind of you," he said, in a low voice.

"Though," she added, reprovingly, glad to find a joint in his armour, "I am surprised that you should discuss me in any way whatever with that creature!"

"You are right!" he agreed, flushing hotly. "You are quite right. But the temptation was very great, and I wanted to know so badly. I beg you to believe that I regretted it an instant later. I do not want that you should think of me as like that!"

"Perhaps I would better not think of you at all," ventured Sue. Ah, what a fascination there is in fire!

"That would be still more unbearable!" he protested; his eyes were very bright and he was bending down a little that he might the better see the face under the broad hat.

"The view from here, I think, is very beautiful," she remarked, incoherently.

"No doubt," agreed the Prince, but he didn't take the trouble to look at it.

"He's a survival of the dark ages," said Sue to herself, "when they just snatched up girls and ran off with them!" Then aloud, "Have you ever been here before?"

"Never before."

"Do you like it?"

"Oh, very much!" His eyes would have told her why; but she could guess without looking.

"I suppose you usually go to one of the larger places?"

"It is one of the traditions of our family that at least a month must be spent at Ostend."

"What a shame that the tradition should be broken!"

"On the contrary, I bless the circumstance that shattered it. Do you know, Miss Rushford, I have never before realized what a tremendously lucky fellow I am? I must pour a libation to the god of chance!"

"It's a goddess, isn't it?" she asked, and regretted the question the next instant.

"You are right," he agreed, his eyes blazing. "A goddess! You have found the word. A goddess! And such a goddess!"

Fortunately, they had reached the end of the promenade, and as they paused at the balustrade, Nell and Lord Vernon joined them, saving Susie from a situation which had slipped entirely beyond her control.

Evidently Nell, too, had been having her difficulties, for she telegraphed her sister a desire to change places. So, on the homeward journey, despite the very apparent unwillingness of the men, Sue walked beside the invalid chair and Nell accompanied the Prince; and while both seemed gay enough—even unnaturally gay, perhaps—I dare say they found that the situation had lost a certain interest; for every danger has its fascination, every hazard its piquancy.

"I am not sure," observed Susie, reflectively, as they went up the stair together, "that I approve of princes. They are too self-assured; they carry things with too high a hand. They are evidently too much accustomed to having their own way."

"It seems to be a characteristic of lords, also," said Nell, with a little sigh.

"What they need is a vigorous calling down. Well, that ought not to be so difficult!" and the dark eyes snapped ominously.

"Though, perhaps, it's hardly worth the trouble," suggested Nell.

"Perhaps not," assented her sister; but half an hour later she waylaid her father to give him her commands. "Dad," she said, "if the Prince of Markeld asks you for permission to call, you'll tell him he may. It's just one of these odious Old World customs."

"So I judged," smiled her father. "He seems a nice fellow, and so when he asked me ten minutes ago, I told him we'd be glad to see him."

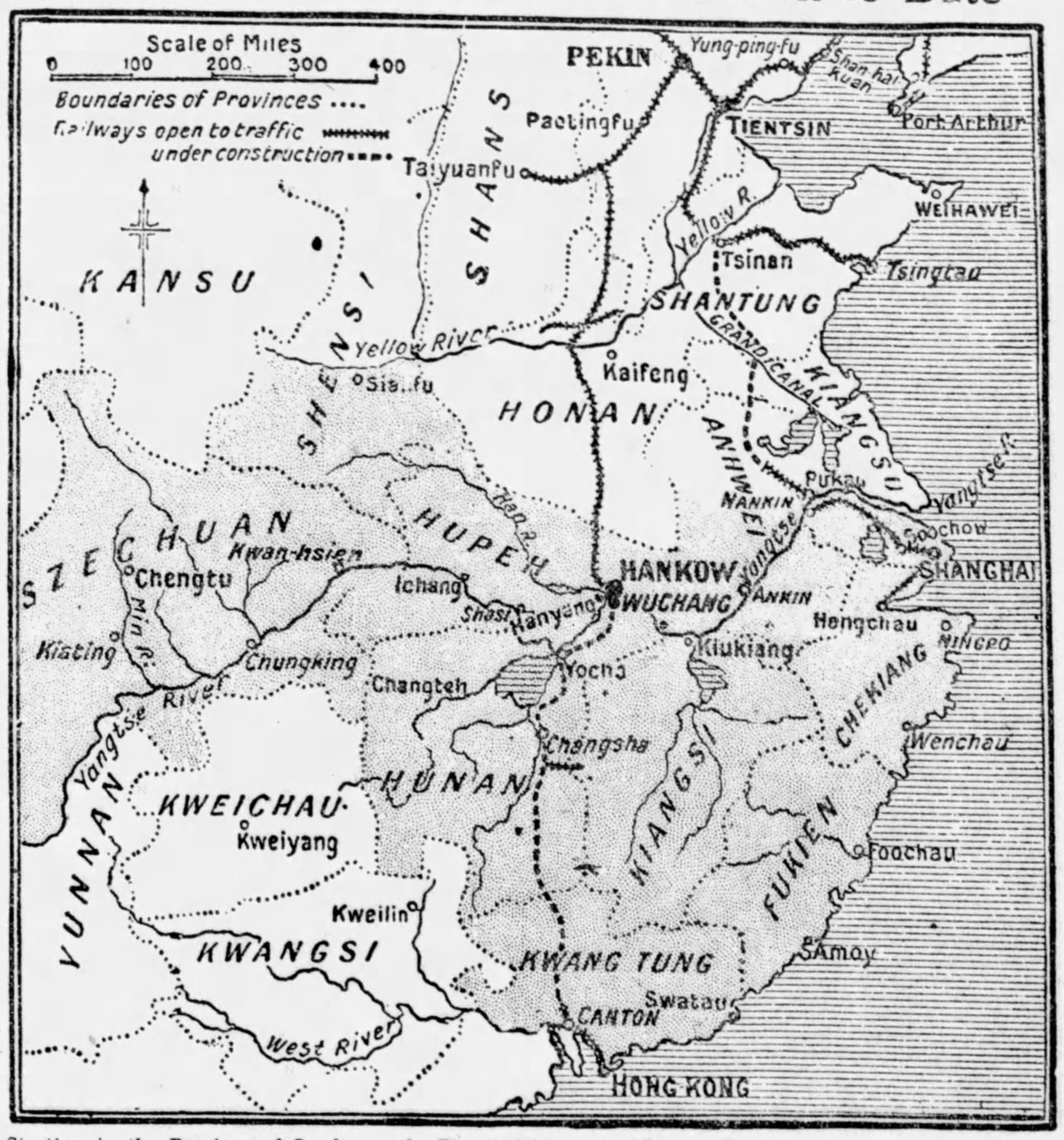
"Did—did he mention any particular time?" faltered Sue.

"Why, yes, now I think of it, I believe he said something about this evening."

"Oh!" gasped Susie and then closed her lips tightly together. "Well," she said to herself, as she turned away, "he hasn't lost any time to be sure! I'm afraid he's worse than I thought!"

(To be Continued.)

Spread of the Chinese Revolution to Date



Starting in the Province of Szechuan, the Revolt Against the Manchu Dynasty Has Spread Down the Yangtse Valley and Southward to the Coast. In the Shaded Portion, Showing the Huge Slice of the Empire Held by the Rebels, Hankow and Nankin Are the Only Important Cities Under Imperial Control.

"Rupert of the Bluegrass"

IF THERE was ever a Cavalier, John Hunt Morgan was the modern embodiment of the actuality and the type, the Louisville Courier-Journal declares.

Handsome as Adonis, he had the daring and the evanescence of Ariel. The tempest of war was to him a tournament. Every raid—and Solomon in all his glory was never on a raid like one of his!—every expedition was an adventure in love and war. He was the Beau Sabreur of the Confederacy. Robin Hood in Merry Sherwood Forest was not gayer and gentler than he when, with that picturesque command of his—fording rivers where ford there was none—climbing hills which man nor rider had ever climbed before—suddenly he dropped into the home country—Bluegrass or Pennyrile, as the case happened to be—to soften the asperities of war, and (shall we not say it, boys?) incidentally to add to the uncertainties of fence rails and live stock!

Not the career of any one of Dumas and Scott's heroes, from Quentin Durward to d'Artignan, was so romantic. His victory in unequal battle which cleared the way to the lovely bride awaiting him; his marriage before a bishop whose priestly vestments but ill-concealed his uniform of lieutenant general; his tour-de-force through Indiana and Ohio to end in the state prison at Columbus; thence his wondrous escape, and his final tragic death in the mysterious fastnesses of East Tennessee, almost at the close, can scarcely, if at all, be matched anywhere in the pages of fiction or history. Marion and Sumter were but rustics by comparison with this the Rupert of Kentucky, the Light Horse Harry of the Confederacy.

The most generous and gifted of men—chivalrous to a fault—it is not alone fitting that the beautiful capital of the Bluegrass country should erect and unveil a statue in his honor, but that every Kentuckian worthy of the birthright and the name, who fought as gallantly for the Union as he fought for the Confederacy, should march shoulder to shoulder with Morgan's men in the dedication of this memorial, and carry in their hearts even with Morgan's men, the memory of the splendid Kentuckian who reflected so much honor upon American and Kentucky manhood.

Let the bugles sound and the drums resound. Every bugle call shall echo in that Heaven where the boys in blue and the boys in gray have long ago learned that there was no essential difference between Dixie and Yankee Doodle. Every drum-tap shall be a blessed reminder of hoof-beats that, however they stirred mere mortals 50 years ago, make music now in Paradise. Tomorrow there will be no dividing line in Lexington. There will be no dissonance of color, for gray will be blue and blue will be gray, and once a Kentuckian always a Kentuckian!

Inconsistencies of the Nations

Books might be written, as chapters have been, on the inconsistencies, the little things and things not so little, which strike foreigners as illogical or absurd in the ways of people in different countries For example, many things which the Chinese do seem the extreme of unreasonableness to Americans.

But there is a curious field of study, much less familiar, in the inconsistencies of nations acting as governments. They are illogical or governed by other forces than reason, in strangely different ways.

To illustrate with a country long the especial target of such criticism, France is fiercely in favor of liberty of thought and conscience but France, more than any other great nation, interferes with the worship of its people by exercising a government veto on their choice of priests and pastors

The same republic has confiscated the estates of religious orders but it has lung to its ancient titles of nobility. It proclaims the most militant democracy but is devoted to decorations and orders of many kinds.

However, all nations are very inconsistent and human in one way if not in another. The United States, as a nation, takes full control of the naturalizing of aliens but it permits many states to let aliens, not naturalized, exercise the highest right of citizenship—voting in national elections, as for presidential electors and representatives in congress.

Europeans point out, also, that America, acting through state and local governments, interferes more than Old World nations with points of personal conduct which are left to the individual, as a rule, in Europe. Yet in many things, as in the registration of strangers and aliens and in preventing the littering of streets with paper and other rubbish, the exercise of the police power is much more active and strict in most European countries than it is in the United States.

Also, our national government excludes the states from having any direct relations with foreign powers but when a mob lynches foreign subjects in an American city or mining camp the government of the United States explains that it cannot punish the guilty or depose culpable local officials, because that is the business of the states.

Germany does many things which seem extraordinary in their paternalistic and Socialistic tendencies and characteristics, in caring for wage-workers, guarding the welfare of the poor, and other matters of like nature but Prussia, the German state which contains nearly two-thirds of the population of the empire, has the most ingeniously and scandalously plutocratic suffrage laws known in any country which gives its people the ballot at all. Conditions of taxpaying power may exist which give ten rich men more voting strength than 10,000 poor men in the same city.

In England, likewise, the cities go far into the field of private business, as Americans still rate such things, and British municipalities are radically democratic in the scope of their functions and their solicitude for the common welfare. But in these same cities large numbers of poor men are denied the right to vote at all, for municipal officers.

Russian laws and customs create a great number of holidays but the hours of labor in Russia are very long. The czar's government forces its subjects into the army but not, as children, into the schools—or those which would have to be provided if education were universal and compulsory—though the latter training is much more vital than the former to their efficiency as servants of the state.

Italy permits prisoners on trial to exchange epithets with prosecuting witnesses and indulge in other verbal passages-at-arms, in open court. On the other hand, the judge acts more as a prosecutor than as an impartial umpire between the accused and his accusers. Spain is intensely fond of military glory but not of army service. The two halves of the dual monarchy of Austria-Hungary are held together by loose and dubious ties but that does not prevent the dominant elements in each half from vigorously repressing centrifugal and separatist tendencies among the lesser nationalities.

So it goes, the world over. Nations are more guarded and deliberate in their actions, as a rule, than individuals, but they are very human in their inconsistencies.

Illiterates in European Armies.

According to statistics recently published the number of illiterate recruits in the French army has attained the astounding total of 14,000. On the other hand the German newspapers point with pride to the fact that in the whole of Germany they have only 46 illiterates; that is, recruits who can neither read nor write. Ten years ago the number of illiterates in the German army was 218. Going back another decade the number was 860. The French journal from which we take the foregoing further states that the percentage of illiterates in the English army—the last figures available being those for 1907—showed 1 per cent; France, 3.5 per cent; Austria, 22 per cent; Italy, 31 per cent, and Russia 62 per cent.

REBELS, STRIKING WISELY, PUT MANCHUS IN DIRE TROUBLE

When the present revolution broke out in China Americans in general were inclined to believe that widespread decapitation would cause this anti-Manchu outbreak to go the unsuccessful way of the numerous rebellions that have troubled the empire for the last three centuries.

But a retrospective view of what has been accomplished by the Chinese rebels in the first month of fighting proves that this revolution is unique; never before has the control of so many provinces been gained by a rebellion, and by the end of the first three weeks of fighting last month the Manchu dynasty was compelled to make concessions that former years of internal war had failed to procure.

It was on Oct. 10 that Occidental nations were somewhat surprised to learn that rebels who had taken up arms as a protest against the Manchu scheme for the nationalization of the railroads had captured Wuchang. To most Occidentals Wuchang was a name that had no more significance than that of the Chinese laundryman around the corner. But the military strategist realized the vital importance of the fall of this city in the heart of China.

Get Money and Arms.

At Wuchang the rebels, strengthened considerably by government troops that had mutinied after three of their leaders had been put to death, came into possession of the provincial treasury of Hupeh with 2,000,000 silver taels. The capture of Wuchang meant the overthrow of government authority in a provincial capital for the first time since the Tai-Ping rebellion, and in a short time the rebels were in Hankow. Both the seizure of money at Wuchang and the notable success of the rebels enabled their leaders to secure more followers, with the result that the arsenal of Hanyang was captured several days later. Thus two of the requisites for carrying on a rebellion—money and arms—were secured at the outset.

On Oct. 14, Gen. Li Yuan Heng of the rebel force sent a notice to the foreign consuls at Hankow demanding the recognition of his authority as administrator of the cities of Wuchang, Hankow and Hanyang. Realizing that the affair was becoming serious, Japan began rushing warships to Chinese waters, and the United States navy department ordered the New Orleans to proceed from Manila to Shanghai, while 100 marines were started in a hurry to increase the guard at the American legation in Pekin. The United States naval force already at Hankow, consisting of the Helena, El Cano and Villalobos, was considered capable of protecting the interests of Americans in that vicinity.

Warships to Scene.

However, the seriousness of the fighting around Hankow between the rebels and the imperial army that had been rushed south from Pekin led the navy department on Oct. 20 to order Rear Admiral J. B. Murdock to leave Manila at once on the Rainbow to Hankow. He was followed by the cruisers Saratoga and Albany, the torpedo destroyer Bainbridge and a supply ship.

Immediately upon the fall of Wuchang and Hankow and the capture of Yochow the imperial government took steps to prevent the spread of the rebellion; but on Oct. 17 Kiukiang became a rebel stronghold, along with the forts across the river. The government virtually admitted the extent of rebellion when it refused to transmit telegraph messages either to or from the provinces of Hupeh, Hunan, Kiangsi, Szechuan and Kwelchan.

In attempting to keep the news of government reverses from reaching the people the imperial censor announced on Oct. 18 that the rebels had been defeated near Hankow; but it seems that the engagement was a victory for the rebels and that they still retained control of the lower part of the Pekin-Hankow railway, over which the government must send its soldiers to move them from the north to the seat of the uprising.

Their Success Grows.

The rebels met with further success when their army, numbering about 15,000, routed 20,000 imperial soldiers who were attempting to retake Hankow. The same day, Oct. 22, Kwang-shui, 50 miles south of Hankow, was captured by the rebels, and the following day New York first learned of the fall of Ichang and Changsha. By this time four important provinces were under revolutionary influence—Szechuan, where the movement originally started; Hupeh, of which Wuchang is the capital; Human and Kiangsi. Gradually the whole Yangtse valley was infected with the spirit of the rebellion.

Since the weakness of the Manchu dynasty had been only too well demonstrated by its inability to prevent the spread of the revolution, a caucus of China's national assembly on Oct. 24 demanded that the throne yield to certain reforms in order to save the empire from the rebels.

It demanded among various things that a parliament with full power be elected next year and that no severe measures should be taken against the rebels, if they agreed to surrender in view of the promised reforms. The rebels, however, had been too successful to lay down their arms for any mere promises. That very day on which the assembly made its demands, Kinkiang and Sianfu, the capital of the province of Shensi, were occupied by the revolutionists.

Sop Fails to Appeal.

Even the dismissal of Minister of Communications Sheng Hsuan Huai, whose railway nationalization policy was considered the direct cause of the rebellion, had no effect on the rebels. Their success led them to look forward for greater changes in government than those at first aimed for. Gen. Li Yuan Heng, leader of the rebel forces, was proclaimed "President of the Republic of China" by his followers.

Meanwhile the fighting had continued in the vicinity of Hankow, and on Oct. 28, when it was recaptured by the imperial forces, the United States navy department ordered the monitors Monterey and Monadnock to proceed there from Manila. About the same time the veteran statesman, Yuan Shih Kai, whom many consider the only person who can save the Manchu dynasty from destruction, was put in supreme command of the imperial army and navy.

Oct. 30 marks a day that will be considered as one of the greatest dates in Chinese history, for the 5-year-old Emperor Pu Yi issued an edict announcing the throne's surrender and admitting, as no Manchu ruler had ever done before, defects of government that must be remedied by reform:

Sees Where He Erred.

"I have reigned three years and have always acted conscientiously in the interests of the people. But I have not employed men properly, as I am without political skill. I have employed too many nobles in political positions which contravenes constitutionalism.

"On railway matters one whom I trusted deceived me. Hence public opinion was antagonized. When I urged reform officials and the gentry seize the opportunity to embezzle. Much of the people's money has been taken, but nothing to benefit the people has been achieved.

"The whole empire is seething. The spirits of our nine deceased emperors are unable to enjoy the sacrifices properly, while it is feared that the people will suffer grievously.

"All these things are my own fault, and I hereby announce to the world that I swear to reform, and, with our soldiers and people to carry out the constitution faithfully, modifying legislation, promoting the interests of the people and abolishing their hardships, all in accordance with their wishes and interests. The old laws that are unsuitable will be abolished. The union of the Manchus and Chinese, mentioned by the late emperor, I shall carry out now.

"Even if all unite I still fear that we may fall. If the empire's subjects do not regard and do not honor fate and are easily misled by outlaws, then the future of China is unthinkable. I am most anxious day and night. My only hope is that my subjects will thoroughly understand."

Want Him to Commit Suicide.

Immediately following the proclamation of the edict Yuan Shih Kai was made Premier of China. This appointment, together with concessions of the edict, enraged the Manchus, who place the blame for the present trouble on Prince Regent Chun and declare that he can atone to his ancestors for his fatal mistakes only by suicide. The Manchus of Pekin were further enraged when the rebels slaughtered a number of Manchu soldiers and civilians upon capturing the provincial capital of Tai Yuan Fu.

More trouble was in store for the Manchus; on Nov. 3 the draft of a new constitution was drawn up by the National Assembly and accepted by the Emperor. It provides that the Emperior should reign forever, but that his power should be limited by the constitution. Further provisions were to the effect that imperial decrees should not be issued to replace the law and that Parliament should control the budget.

On Nov. 3 the native quarter of Shanghai was peacefully occupied by the rebels and two days later Soochow went over to their side. With this important accession and the capture of Foochow six days later the rebels are now in control of central China, with the exception of Hankow and Nankin. The principal strategic point in the south, Canton, lowered the dragon flag last Thursday and declared itself independent of the empire.

The Strange Case of Eleanor Cuyler

By Kingsland Crosby

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XIX.

When the front door had closed after them Cuyler called Johnson, who had been waiting in a room near by.

"The Russian Minister is at Manhattan Beach for a week," he said. "Go down there as quickly as possible. Insist on seeing him to-night on a matter of supreme importance—and bring him back here with you."

The secretary bowed slightly.

"It just nine," Cuyler commented, glancing at a tall clock in the corner. "You should be back with him by eleven-thirty. That's all."

Johnson left, and the financier stepped arcoss his library to a telephone. When "Central" had answered, a moment later, he said:

"Give me Long Distance. I want to talk with Lenox, Massachusetts. Call me up when you get the connection."

He hung up the receiver, and paced back and forth, across the dim, spacious library, thinking, planning, for he had work ahead of him; difficult work, delicate work, that would tax even his powers.

The telephone bell interrupted his train of thouought, and he sat down before it.

"Is this Lenox?" he said. "I want the summer residence of the British Minister."

Two minutes sped by, and again the banker spoke.

"Is this the Bristish Minister's house?"

"Yes," came the response over the wire.

"Is he at home?"

"Yes, sir, but he cannot be disturbed."

"I'm sorry, but I have to disturb him. . . . Send him word immediately that Mr. Mortimer Cuyler must talk with him on the telephone."

"Hold the wire, please?"

"Yes," said Cuyler.

Three minutes, four, five, went by; and then the banker heard a voice that he recognized.

"I am Mr. Cuyler," he responded, his vibrant tones carrying with perfect ease far up into Massachusetts. "A situation of great importance has arisen. I must see you in New York as soon as you can get here."

"Well—I might get down by the end of the week, possibly."

"No, sir! Not the end of the week, or tomorrow, but tonight!"

"Utterly impossible — not to be thought of for a moment!" the diplomat exclaimed. "We are giving a large dinner, and I left the table only because it was you who called me. But I couldn't think of going to New York tonight."

As Cuyler heard this the veins stood out on his forehead, and deep, grim lines appeared around his mouth.

"Sir George," he declared, "the situation I speak of is not personal to you. It is of importance to the government you represent—of very great importance. There is no such thing as an alternative choice in the matter.

"In one hour you will find a special train waiting for you at your railroad station. You should reach New York by 2 o'clock tomorrow morning. My secretary will meet you at the Grand Central station, and bring you to my house. . . . Good-bye."

He hung up the receiver without waiting for the other to reply, but soon took it down again to order a special train sent to Lenox with all possible speed.

This attended to, there was nothing more to be done until Johnson should return from Manhattan Beach bringing with him the diplomatic representative of the Tsar's government, and they would not be due for two hours.

Cuyler had no doubt whatever that the Russian minister would come back with Johnson, nor did he question that the British minister, having excused himself to his dinner guests, would shortly be starting for the Lenox station to board the special which would bring him to New York. He took it as a matter of course that his plans would be acquiesced in. There were few of experience who dared to stand up and dispute his overmastering personality. He never talked for publication; he never expressed an opinion that could be quoted in the street for or against any enterprise. He was a man who "did things," in the world of finance—that little world standing back of the world of commerce and industry, which is literally the heart of all modern business.

At the time of Eleanor Cuyler's disappearance a small group of private citizens constituted this financial heart of the nation. Some of them were wholly unknown to the general public; almost all of them lived quietly, unostentatiously, shunning notoriety as much as possible. Their names seldom appeared in newspapers, but could be found recurring again and again on boards of directors in the greatest of business enterprises. They were the handful of men who made or unmade the presidents and other high officials of practically all the great corporations in the United States, and dictated the policy of each. They possessed in a literal sense the power of a Napoleon—and knew enough not to use it.

From the days of Alexander Hamilton and Robert Morris down to the present, few men have rendered their country greater service than those constituting one group after another of financiers, self-developed from the ranks, whose integrity, ability, experience, have guided this nation in the most wonderful material development known to history. They have been as necessary to the nation as the locomotive engineer is to the trainload of passengers for whose safety he has assumed responsibility.

During a considerable period the one greatest individual force in Amer-

This Kidney Remedy Gives Immediate Relief

In 1907 and 1908, I was taken very sick with kidney trouble and being afraid of Bright's Disease, went to a prominent physician at Libertyville, Iowa. After doctoring for some time without cure or benefit, I began the use of Swamp-Root and found immediate relief, which urged me to continue the use of the medicine.

After taking several bottles which I bought at Jericho's Drug Store, in Fairfield, I became a well man and can honestly say that I have never had any signs of Bright's Disease or a return of any kidney trouble.

I am so grateful toward Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root that I never hesitate to recommend it to anyone I know who is suffering with kidney trouble.

Yours very truly,
MACE CLINKINBEARD,
Fairfield, Iowa.

State of Iowa
Jefferson County
ss.

Subscribed and sworn to before me by the said Mace Clinkinbeard, and the signature acknowledged by him to be genuine, this 12th day of July, 1909.
CHARLES S. CRAIL,
Notary Public.

Letter to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.

Prove What Swamp-Root Will Do For You.

Send to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., for a sample bottle. It will convince anyone. You will also receive a booklet of valuable information, telling all about the kidneys and bladder. When writing, be sure and mention the Toledo Weekly Blade. Regular fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles for sale at all drug stores.

FORCED BY GRATITUDE
OF HUNDREDS
To Repeat His Offer
of Aug. 17th, in the Toledo W. Blade

I have been so moved the past few weeks by the gratitude of Toledo Weekly Blade Readers, that I have decided to make again the offer which I made in the Aug. 17th issue. This is what I said: "I am Going to **Give Away a Free Treatment for Deafness, to every sufferer who asks for it.**"

The letters of request have poured in; letters of grateful thanks have also poured in. From every part of the continent, the people whom I have cured of that terrible affliction—Deafness—are thanking me.

A letter from the Far West says, "Allow me to thank you a thousand times for the good hearing you have restored to me." A letter from New England says, "I bless the day I saw your offer, for you have cured me of Deafness."

DEAFNESS TREATMENT FREE

These many letters of gratitude have touched my heart, and so I say again to the readers of Toledo Weekly Blade, "I will give away a Free Treatment for Deafness to every sufferer who writes for it."

This offer can only be made for a very short time. If you are Deaf, or have any trouble with your ears, write for a Free Treatment.

This treatment is entirely free. I want to help you. I know what you suffer in the approach of Deafness, and the intolerable agony of complete Deafness. I know that I have cured many, many people who were Deaf. I want you to have the same opportunity to hear again. Write today for my treatment for Deafness.

Send off now, a post card or letter request. Don't delay or it may be too late. If you have even the slightest feeling that something is wrong with your ears, be on the safe side and **send for treatment.** It won't cost you anything. If you are growing Deaf, and have become discouraged and tired of experimenting, profit by the example of those who have been cured by my treatment. Many of these people thought that they never could be cured, they had tried so many different things which never did them any good. My treatment restored their hearing.

Write today, for a Free Deafness Treatment, to **Deafness Specialist Sproule, 43 Trade Building, Boston, Mass.**

ican finance was Mortimer Cuyler. He had suspected, before Wotsirb voiced the suggestion, that there might be some connection between his daughter's disappearance and the terrific raid, from foreign sources, upon his securities; for which reason his determination became the determination of a fanatic to throw himself into the struggle, and fight, fight, fight, his European enemies until they were crushed, gasping, dying; ground to powder beneath his heel. And with the full approval of the few financiers who interests were linked with his own, he had sprung to the attack as quietly as remorselessly as ever a tiger leaped upon its prey.

Not loud words, or heated brain, or angry gestures for Mortimer Cuyler. He moved swiftly, silently, and struck hard—again and again, from directions never expected, with a celerity astonishing, bewildering—all the time calm, unruffled, sure of his goal.

When he telephoned the British minister that night, and ordered a special train for him at Lenox, he already had decided upon his first superficial moves. There would be other attacks direct, unseen, by which he would reach the vitals of those conspiring financiers on the other side. But, first of all, it was necessary to keep American stockholders in his scores of great enterprises from throwing hundreds of thousands of shares into a crazy, panicky market: from sacrificing their holdings at ruinous rates, from practically giving away securities which until then had represented, and would in future represent, good, sound bases for comfortable incomes, even permanent competencies.

Hour after hour Cuyler paced the floor of his great, dim, silent library; planning, scheming, estimating his enemies and their strength, marshalling his forces, deciding just where to strike, where to withdraw, where finally to leap with overwhelming force.

Ten o'clock went by; 11 12. It was nearly 1 Tuesday morning when a carriage drove rapidly up to his front door and stopped. Then, faintly, he heard voices coming up the main staircase, and Johnson, pausing in the doorway, said:

"Mr. Cuyler, the Russian minister."

Cuyler stepped forward as the other entered—a tall, rugged man of soldierly erectness, with masses of blond hair brushed from his forehead, and a flowing beard.

"I thank you for coming, general," the banker said.

"It is a great pleasure to respond to your request. I hope I may be of some service to you."

Two younger men stood close by the splendid Muscovite—one at his right hand, the other directly back of him.

Cuyler glanced at them inquiringly.

"My secretaries," the minister explained, with a reassuring smile.

The younger men bowed respectfully, and Cuyler acknowledged their salutation.

"Mr. Johnson will invite you to await his excellency downstairs," he said.

The minister hesitated. He did not relish this idea of being separated from his bodyguard at 1 o'clock in the morning, in a strange, lonely house—even if that house were Mortimer Cuyler's.

"Mr. Johnson, you will take his excellency's secretaries downstairs," said Cuyler, with significant emphasis. And at a slight gesture from the diplomat the three younger men withdrew.

"Pray, be seated by my desk," the banker continued, indicating a chair.

He pressed a button, and that part of the room was flooded with electric light.

For a single instant he gave his visitor a searching glance. Then, true to his character, he plunged at once and directly into his subject. Leaning forward a little, and speaking with a finality that admitted of no contradiction he said:

"Your excellency, that military railroad cannot be built southward to the Persian gulf."

The Russian minister sat immovable Not so much as the tremor of an eyelid betrayed the anxiety he had felt ever since Johnson had found him an hour previous.

"First of all, Mr. Cuyler," he remarked easily, "I must apoligize for the delay in responding to your call. I left Manhattan Beach early this evening, and was on board a yacht in the lower bay when your secretary found me. He had chartered a tug for the search."

He paused, but Cuyler said nothing. After a moment he added:

"Will you permit me to light a cigarette?"

The banker bowed, still leaning forward, tense, insistent.

In a moment or two a spiral of creamy smoke floated from the minister's lips, and then he spoke again.

"Pardon me, Mr. Cuyler, but what was it you said just now?"

"I said that the projected military railway cannot be built southward to the Persian gulf."

"That is," suggested the minister, in tones of polite regret, "you find that you yourself are unable to build it?"

"I mean," repeated the financier, "that it cannot be built. I will not build it, and you cannot get anyone else to undertake it."

"Ah?" the other inquired, raising his eyebrows. "I am sorry you cannot. We must arrange, then, with Paris or Berlin, and London. . . . Do I understand that Cuyler & Company definitely withdraws from the project?"

"Definitely, and absolutely. Furthermore, your Excellency," Cuyler continued, laying one hand firmly on the desk, "no other banker will be allowed to carry out the undertaking."

"Ah?" the Muscovite repeated, but this time there was a shade of anxiety in his voice. "And may I be permitted to inquire why you speak so confidently."

"You may—although I may be permitted, perhaps to observe that you know the reasons as well as I do. Your excellency knows that Great Britain views that projected railway with the greatest apprehension. Your excellency knows she has made representations to your Government regarding it, and has also sounded the Powers as to their feeling. Your Excellency knows, furthermore, that completion of that railroad is viewed with alarm by states of Central Europe, and that no financial interests in the world save those of America can be appealed to in your present emergency. And I say to you positively, that not one dollar of American money will be used to build that military highway. . . . Your Excellency will see, therefore," Cuyler quietly concluded, sitting back in his chair, "that my first statement was correct. . . . The projected railroad to the Persian Gulf cannot be built—by anyone."

The Minister also leaned back in his chair, and for a moment looked fixedly at the banker's unmoved countenance. Then he lightly pressed a handkerchief to his forehead whereon beads of sweat suddenly stood forth. His cheeks were red, now, and his neck. His fingers trembled as he replaced the handkerchief in his pocket.

He remembered to the full what Cuyler had suspected—that continuance of his appointment as minister to the United states depended upon his success in obtaining American financiers to handle that railway project. That was the one reason he had been sent to Washington. Success in carrying it out meant a long future of increasing political preferment, honor, wealth, high position for himself and his family. Failure to complete negotiations meant ruin to him and an obscure, ill-paid, miserable army post a thousand miles from Petersburg.

Suddenly a new idea occurred to him. He wondered why he had been such a fool as not to think of it before!

"Of course," he remarked with a little smile intended to inspire confidence, "I understand that in America you have, sometimes, what are called—eh—'Gentlemen's Agreements?' Not necessarily ever to be mentioned, but of value to facilitate large undertakings. Now, my dear sir, of course, if any of your associates or assistants would accept a moderate additional commission of say, one or two million roubles, I think we could——"

"His excellency will please be careful!" Cuyler interrupted, rising from his chair, hands clenched, head thrown back. For a moment they faced each other; not longer, for no living creature could stand before those terrible piercing eyes.

The foreign diplomat recovered his poise, and bowed deeply.

"My apologies to Mr. Cuyler; and my congratulations to the United States that the honor of their greatest of financiers is above suspicion," he said gravely.

There was another slight pause, and he again spoke; this time with true American directness.

"What," he said, "is the message I shall have the honor to forward my government—what is your position in the matter?"

"This: the projected road to the Persian gulf cannot be built. Under fair terms Cuyler & Co. will, however, finance a road eastward through Siberia to some open port on the Pacific coast. Such a plan would quiet the uneasiness of Central Europe, preserve present amicable relations with the United States, overcome the hostility now spreading through England, and restore to Rusisa the friendship and faith of the British government."

"I understand," said the Muscovite. "I will endeavor to give you a reply in five days."

"You will give me a reply in five minutes," Cuyler remarked quietly.

The minister raised his hands in protest. The ruddy tinge fled from face and throat. An expression of alarm passed over his countenance.

"What you ask, sir, is simply impossible—out of question! I could not assume responsibility fraught with such grave results! I must lay the whole matter before my government."

"Your excellency," Cuyler began, and there was a warning note in his voice—"your excellency has thrice represented to me that you have full authority to conclude agreements—binding contracts—in the mater of this railway."

"But that was concerning the road as originally planned!"

"You are right. The situation has changed. You say you cannot officially accept the new route to the Pacific—but you certainly can give me assurance that you will use your best endeavours to have it adopted by your government?"

"I can do that, Mr. Cuyler . . . . Suppose, however, that I fail? Suppose my government refuses to adopt the line eastward to a Pacific port?"

"Then," said Cuyler, with a grim smile, "within 30 days American aggressiveness, British influence, French capital, and German constructive genius will have under way two military railways—one running from the Persian gulf northward; the other from a port on the Japan sea westward through Manchuria and Mongolia. These roads will connect at a point—to be announced later."

His excellency's head swam, and he gripped the back of a chair to steady himself. He saw in such a plan not merely ruin for himself, but for ever checked, and effectively, that expansion of Russia's dominions which had been the dream, the purpose, of five generations of Tsars and their statesmen.

"Of course," he said, hesitatingly, "I see at a glance what those proposed railroads would mean, and I see as do you, Mr. Cuyler, that they are not at all necessary to any of the several interests involved. Therefore, while I cannot, without consultation, absolutely promise that my government will agree to your Pacific route, yet I can give you my personal assurance that there is no doubt about it. What my government wants first of all is an outlet to an open port. It will be perfectly safe for you to go ahead on that basis. . . ."

"And now, Mr. Cuyler, if there is no way in which I can be of further service, I will bid you good night and good wishes."

The financier pressed a button twice. His secretary reappeared.

"Mr. Johnson," he said, "His excellency desires to return to Manhattan Beach."

Once more Cuyler was alone in his library.

(To be Continued.)

Twain's Fall From Grace.

Boston Traveller.

Mark Twain was quite at his best as an after-dinner speaker at the dinner given in his honor a few years ago by the members of the Authors' club. Incidentally, he told the story of his first lapse from the paths of honesty. He was very young at the time, he explained, and the day was an exceedingly hot one. As he walked down the street of the village in which he was living he saw a cart loaded with melons of most attractive appearance.

"It is with regret I mention," Mark Twain went on, "that I was tempted and I fell, I grabbed the most likely looking melon of the lot, and hurriedly made my way to the back of the woodshed. I gouged a huge slice out of it and bit it. No sooner had I done so when something within convinced me that I had done wrong. A voice seemed to say, 'Mark, get up and take that melon right back to where you got it from.' It was about the greenest melon I had ever tasted. I went back to the cart and carefully replaced it and—took a ripe one in its place."

A "Teaser" For Jaded Appetites---

Post Toasties

with cream or preserved fruit

Ready to serve instantly—just open the box and enjoy an extra good dish—

Convenient, crisp, delicious, wholesome

"The Memory Lingers"

Sold by Grocers.

Made at the POSTUM CEREAL CO., LTD. Pure Food Factories Battle Creek, Mich.

BLADE PATTERNS---LATEST FASHIONS

The Blade will supply its readers with patterns of these designs at the rate of 10 cents for each pattern. The patterns are perfect fitting. All seams allowed. Full directions for making. In ordering give size, number, age, etc.

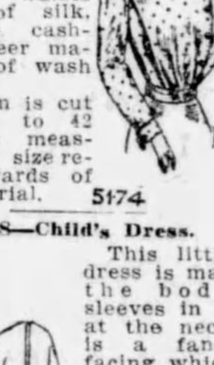
Address: Pattern Department, The Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

5118—Ladies' Shirt Waist.

This plain shirt waist is made with the kimono shoulder, but there is an underarm gore which fits it and makes it comfortable. If the material is narrow a seam can be placed in the center of the back. Flannel, cashmere, satin, silk and wash materials are used for these waists.

The pattern is cut in sizes 32 to 42 inches, bust measure. Medium size requires 2⅛ yards of 36-inch material.

5174—Ladies' Gibson Shirt Waist.



In this waist we have one of the simple, practical models which are so much worn with separate skirts under the fashionable full length coats. These waists are made of silk, satin, challis cashmere, of sheer materials and of wash goods.

The pattern is cut in sizes 32 to 42 inches, bust measure. Medium size requires 3⅛ yards of 27-inch material.

4625—Girls' Semi-Princess Dress.

An excellent model for school wear; one that can be made of all the pretty novelty materials and also of serge, cheviot and similar fabrics. The long panel in front is especially becoming to little girls. The yoke may be of lace or tucked silk of contrasting color.

The pattern is cut in sizes 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Medium size requires 5½ yards of 24-inch material.

5638—Child's Dress.

This little girl's dress is made with the body and sleeves in one and at the neck there is a fancy yoke facing, which comes down in tabs in front and on the shoulders. This can be omitted and a large fancy collar worn instead. Cashmere, fine twill serge, challis and novelty materials are suitable for this frock.

The pattern is cut in sizes 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Medium size requires 2⅝ yards of 44-inch material.

5217—Ladies' House Dress.

For morning wear at home this is an ideal dress. The waist is plain, closing in the front and the seven-gore skirt is attached to it. This skirt has the gores shaped in front and at the sides, but it is gathered in the back. Cashmere, serge, challis and wash materials are suitable for this style.

The pattern is cut in sizes 32 to 44 inches, bust measure. Medium size requires six yards of 36-inch material.

4795—Ladies' Nine-Gore Skirt.

This smart skirt fits tightly around the body and has a little pleat turned under at the lower edge of each seam in the new manner. Cashmer broadcloth, velveteen and other materials can be used for this skirt.

The pattern is cut in sizes 22 to 32 inches, bust measure. Medium size requires 5½ yards of 54-inch material.

3692—Ladies' Princess Slip.

This slip may be used as an underdress for a gown of transparent material; it may also serve as a petticoat and it is equally suitable for a dress. There are several styles of finish for the neck and sleeves and the use of the ruffle is a matter of personal taste.

The pattern is cut in sizes 32 to 44 inches, bust measure. Medium size requires 14 yards of 20-inch material.

4749—Ladies' Coat.

Full length coats are worn by everybody this winter and they are made of reversible cloth, velveteen, cravenetted fabrics, storm serge, tweed, cheviot, etc. The model illustrated is semi-fitting, with panel back and center front closing. The collar is small and is joined to notched revers.

The pattern is cut in sizes 32 to 44 inches, bust measure. Medium size requires 4¼ yards of 54-inch material.

4773—Doll's Set.

With the holidays at hand a set of doll's clothes may prove very useful. This set comprises a dress and a cape. The dress is long waisted with kilt skirt and side front closing. The cape is in military style, with shoulder straps.

The pattern is cut in sizes for dolls, from 14 to 26 inches in length from crown to sole. Medium size requires 1⅛ yards of 27-inch material for the dress and ⅝ yard, the same width, for the cape.

5247—Ladies' Empire Skirt.

This model, quite in the latest style, is made with eight gores. It fits closely all around the body and has a panel finish in front and back. The normal waistline can be used by those who prefer it. Camel's hair, cashmere, serge, satin, velveteen and most novelty fabrics are suitable for this style.

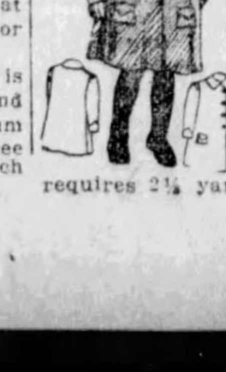
The pattern is cut in sizes 22 to 3. inches, waist measure. Medium size requires 3⅜ yards of 50-inch material.

3760—Boys' Russian Suit.

This is for very little boys and has trousers with it. Pongee silk, linen, gingham, galatea and velveteen are materials used at all seasons for these suits.

The pattern is cut in sizes 2, 4 and 6 years. Medium size requires three yards of 27-inch material.

4733—Child's Double-Breasted Coat.



This double-breasted coat is excellent for winter. It has a high, close neck where there is a small turnover collar and sleeves, which end in a cuff. The edge of the opening may be straight or shaped into a tab extension at the upper part. Tweed, storm serge velveteen and the fur fabrics are suitable for coats in this style.

The pattern is cut in sizes 2, 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. Medium size requires 2¼ yards of 44-inch material.

Warning! Hog Cholera!

Act Quickly—Deadly Scourge Fast Spreading All Over The Country—Worst Outbreak In Years—Hogs Dying by Thousands—Farmers and Hog Raisers Panic Stricken.

The recent outbreak of hog cholera is by far the worst ever known. In spite of the best efforts to check it the epidemic is still spreading. Thousands of dollars in pork are being lost every day. Unless some effectual means are at once taken to prevent an outbreak in your herd, your hogs are in imminent danger. Act today. The Snoddy Remedy will positively stop the spreading of this dread disease and cure your sick hogs. It is doing the work every day in almost every locality and is without doubt the surest, safest cure for hog cholera ever known. Why experiment with one so-called cure after another and run the risk of losing your hogs when you can so easily obtain the genuine Snoddy Remedy which has PROVED successful in every case when used before it was too late.

Farmers are reporting almost daily, telling of their wonderful success in saving hogs with the Snoddy Remedy. Snoddy's Booklet on Hog Cholera explains the whole method and gives directions how to save your sick hogs and how to keep well hogs in thrifty condition and free from worms.

This book is free to every reader of this paper and with it we will send pamphlets showing letters from grateful users. Write today. Address the Dr. J. H. Snoddy Remedy Co., Department 84 Alton, Ill.

Farmstead

QUESTIONS FOR ANSWER

The following questions are submitted to readers to answer. We do this in the hope of getting results of actual and successful experience, which will be the most valuable answer possible.

I would like to have some reader of the Farmstead give me a recipe for packing butter so that it will keep.—P., Marengo, O.

I have a colt two years and six months old. When it was a year old a hard growth appeared on the inside of the front leg just below the knee. It is about the size of the end of one's thumb. Sometimes it breaks and a fluid runs from it. I am now applying a liniment but it seems to do no good. I would be thankful for a remedy if some reader will send one.—H., Muscatine, Ia.

THE HORSE'S SHOULDER

At the completion of every day's work the shoulders should be sponged with cold water. This is only a moment's work and if practiced a short time the horse will show increased efficiency.

The collar should fit well, the hames buckle tight around the collar and the tugs should be of even length. This insures an even pull and a minimum amount of friction. When putting the collar on be careful to see that all of the mane is removed from under it, as the rubbing of the hair under it is one of the main causes of sore shoulders.

A pair of spring whippletrees is an excellent thing to relieve a team from the constant jar of the working wagon, and the use of them in themselves has allowed sore shoulders to heal while working the team every day.

If these few points were kept in mind there would be little need of treating sore shoulders.

To heal a sore shoulder and work the horse every day different methods may be used. If the sore is small use a good pad, making sure that it is clean and soft where the sore comes. A spot of dried blood and hair may have to be scraped off with a knife and the pad softened by pounding with a stick. The sore should be treated in the evening on removing the harness.

Different washes are recommended and some use a powder prepared for the purpose, but the most effectual remedy that I know of is blue vitriol dissolved in water. A sore washed with this in the evening will be covered with a good scab in the morning.

If the sore is at all large take an old pad and cut a round hole in it so that the hole will fit over the sore. This will take the weight off the sore and give it a chance to heal.

In case an old pad is not handy or the sore is swollen so that a lump is raised up there is another method and one that I have used at different times with success. It costs nothing and anyone can do it.

Take a piece of cloth and fold it into a pad about five inches square and one to one and a half inches thick. Tie this on the inside of the collar so that it will have a good bearing on the shoulder and come just above or below the sore. This will mean that the weight of the load will come against the pad and the sore will be free fro many pressure. The sore, of course, should be treated in the evening as before mentioned.

LOSS IN BAD CREAM

Several years ago when the whole-milk creamery, or the whole-milk system was predominant, sour, tainted or unclean milk was generally, if not always, returned to the producer. A large percentage of the creamery butter was then of good quality and this had a stimulating effect on the demand. When a large number of whole-milk creameries adopted the gathered cream system, a number of changes occured and new methods and practices came in vogue.

These have resulted in a serious deterioration in the quality of the butter, which check the demand.

Butter is used not only as a food, but also as a relish. No food product so used will long be considered with esteem or favor unless it actually possesses the true satisfying qualities which the intelligent consumer expects it to have. Failing to meet this expectation, the product, in harmony with its inferior quality, will sooner or later sink to a low level in the markets and that means it must be sold at a low price.

It is well known that inferior butter is often the result of inferior or bad cream and that bad cream is frequently the result of neglect or ignorance on the part of the producer. It is well known that with proper facilities the cost of producing sweet, pure cream is practically no greater than the cost of producing bad cream. The dairy farmer should, therefore, be intensely interested in all measures tending toward the improvement of the quality of cream which he sells, but many are little concerned, no doubt, because they fail to understand the conditions.

The cost of manufacture, or transportation and of selling butter are practically the same whether the butter grades extra or second, therefore whatever losses are sustained on account of low grade butter must eventually be borne by the producer of the cream from which such butter is made.

In view of the foregoing consideration it is imperative that the dairy farmer realize the true situation and take steps to protect his own interests. He should produce sweet, pure cream—the kind from which first-class butter is made. Having produced such a cream he should not allow it to be mixed with bad or inferior cream, for then his efforts would be in vain.

LINSEED MEAL TONIC

The great tonic value of linseed meal is evidenced by the fact that most of the so-called patent stock foods and condition powders are largely made up of linseed meal. It is a laxative feed, and for this reason large quantities of it should never be fed as a daily ration. It is especially suited to young stock, being rich in growing material, such as protein and ash. Indeed, there is no class of farm animals to which some linseed meal cannot be fed to advantage, especially when the animals are deprived for long periods of green or succulent feeds. Linseed meal takes the place of the high-price patent tonic stock feeds, and costs on an average only about one-tenth as much. Every well regulated stock farm should always be provided with linseed meal.

WINTER LAYING DUCKS

Ducks are different from chickens in one respect; it makes no difference in what time of the year they are hatched, at five months of age they will begin to lay if they are given the proper care.

If you have ducks and fully realize the fact that you are required to give them feed and attention as you would any other fowl, you may justly expect them to respond readily to good treatment and excel most any other fowl in the point of heavy egg production.

With good housing and proper food they do their best during the months of October, November, December, January and February—five of the very best months of the year for high priced eggs.

I have visited a number of large duck ranches, and I have found where proper treatment was given the ducks they were not disappointing in egg production. But things look quite different where you visited a farmer who has a number of Indian runners and is not giving them any care whatever except to allow them to shift for themselves, sheltered in some old unoccupied cow shed. In every instance where I found these conditions the owner wanted to sell his ducks and get out of the business, as they were worthless as egg producers. One man told me that there never was a grander humbug imposed on the people than the Indian runner duck fad.

Of course, if you want to make a scrub out of the best bred porker that exists, you can easily do it with improper treatment. I remember some years ago a neighbor selling me two sows for only enough to say that he did not give them to me. In nine months' time I sold those pigs for good money; and had I not purchased the pigs when I did they would have been dead in five days' time. The same is true with the Indian runner ducks.

You can make the the most profitable fowls by just a little extra care, or you can make them simply worthless. With good care and proper management you can make them the best winter fowls ever grown in this country.—J. C. Clipp in Chicago Weekly Inter-Ocean.

CHICKENPOX

The months of September, October and November are the worst months for this disease. Warm, damp days will hurry it along, especially when it is accompanied by filthy houses, brood coops, etc.

Chicken-pox is caused by a small parasite and after the disease once gets started in your flock it is mighty hard to get it under control, for it is very contagious and will soon scatter through your whole flock.

The first you learn or see of the disease is small pimples that come on the comb and wattles. After a day or so the face, comb, etc., of the bird will be covered with a warty substance.

In some cases it will appear direct on the eye and will then cause the bird to lose its sight in most cases. There are two kinds, the moist and the wet. The wet affects the eyes mostly and the eye will run hot water at all times.

When you find a case of chicken-pox in your flock it is best to remove the well birds from the sick birds for the old quarters have become contaminated with this disease and if you change the well birds to some new quarters you will likely stop the spread.

The trouble can be prevented to some extent if you will make a weak solution of creolin and water and bathe the face, comb and wattles in it twice a day. This may be a little trouble, but it is best to do this, especially if your birds are very valuable ones.

The birds when first taken sick seem to have a slight cold, their eyes will water and they sometimes have a wheezing sound.

The best remedy for chicken-pox is to remove the warts with some instrument and apply dioxygen until it stops foaming, then apply pure creolin to the raw surface. This will be all that is needed in mild cases, but in very bad cases where canker will set in and the whole mouth becomes a cankerous sore it is better to kill such specimens as this, for even if you were lucky enough to pull the bird through it would never amount to anything as a breeder, for it will produce birds that will be weak of vitality, and this is just the beginning of your trouble.

Feed the birds on soft food for several weeks and give them the best of attention and besure to disinfect the premises well with a good strong disinfectant and kill and burn all cases that you can't control.

Prevention you will find is the best cure. Keep the coops clean and pure at all times; do not let them crowd in the brooder or coops and keep the drinking founts clean and filled with clean water at all times. If the cases seem to be in the nature of a cold you can give the sick bird a one grain pill of quinine twice a day.

PICKING OUT GOOD COWS

It is not as easy to do this as might seem at first thought. In many cases, we think if a cow pleases our eye, that is the main thing; when as a matter of fact, the appearance may often be deceiving.

A good cow, according to the best and most approved methods of selection, should not be too fleshy. The body ought to be quite large, so that there will be room enough for plenty of food, which is an essential in the production of milk. Look, too, for a good broad chest, which shows lung power. A cow that is narrow behind ought to be avoided.

Then, too, go by the face and eyes quite a good deal. I like a cow to have a pleasant face, a good, large, clear eye. If the head is heavy and beefy I should not think her to be just as good a cow for milk as if it were rather smaller and genteel in form. It is a good sign to have nice wide nostrils. There is life in a good breathing apparatus in man or beast. As we look at the cow from the side, the body ought to show up heavier behind than in front. The wedge-shaped form we hear so much about is worth thinking of when buying a cow.

But go by the bag a good deal. You cannot expect much of a cow that has a small udder. If the folds reach away up behind the hind legs, so much the better, and see to it that the milk veins are good and big. The test of the bag, however, is in the milking. If you can milk the cow two or three times, do so. If these tests are satisfactory and the price is right, as well as the age, better buy.—E. L. Vincent, St. Louis Weekly Star Farmer.

CARE OF VINEYARD

The soil should be kept well loosened, and where necessary should be well drained in order that any surplus water may be removed speedily. Special care should be taken that no grass grows in the vineyard. If this is done during several consecutive years there will be little difficulty with grass in the future.

Among our vine farmers it is the custom to make deep holes between every four vines, or deep furrows between the rows of vines, and then to bury the manure in these holes or furrows. I cannot agree with this manner of manuring. The aim must always be to make the plant develop its roots in every direction in the soil. It is then able to feed evenly over the soil and take the necessary moisture out of it. I therefore strongly recommend the spreading of the manure evenly over the soil, and then plowing or digging it under. Such manures as are used in small quantities can be sown over the soil.

INCUBATOR CHICKS

Chickens hatched in incubators and reared in brooders have some advantages over those reared by hens. They also have some disadvantages. There are also some advantages to the owner in chicks artigcally reared, and also some disadvantages.

The first distinct advantage that comes to mind is the freedom from vermin. They come into life without this handicap, yet the instinct of freeing themselves of these pests is born in them, and it is amusing to watch them avail themselves of every accessible spot of mellow earth, to wallow and bathe in the loose soil, just as if some old mother had taught them.

The second advantage is the number of chicks, of the same age, which may be launched upon the sea of existence at the same time. This may easily prove a d'sadvantage, if too many are brooded together. If the hatch is a large one, it were better to divide the flock into smaller companies of say 40, not more, but if less, the better.

A Breakdown at Bald Knob.

Railroad Men.

The rumbling and groaning train had been toiling along from Memphis, Tenn., toward Bald Knob, Ark., all through a hot afternoon. The stops had been frequent, but at last came one of unusual duration.

After a tiresome interval the conductor walked back through the mosquito punctuated aisles until his glance met a sympathetic face. He bent over the kindly looking passenger and whispered: "Stranger, have you a bit of string about you? The engine's broke."

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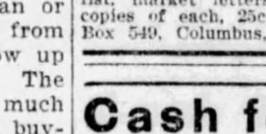

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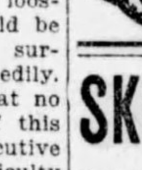

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Marry Photos, descriptions and P.O. addresses of pretty, rich ladies and gents, want to marry, free. H. Jahn, St. Paul, Minn

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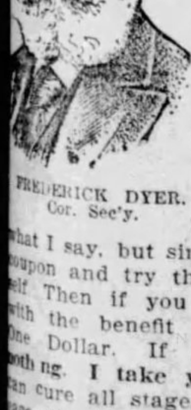

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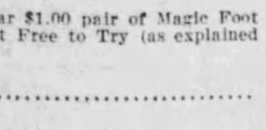

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QUESTION BUREAU

RULES—1. Your real name and postoffice address must be on the sheet with the question. Initials will not do. 2. Ask only one question; that is, there may be several questions on the same subject, but no different subject. 3. The editor of the Bureau is not allowed to give the address of any person or firm, nor answer as to the reliability of any person or firm, nor to tell where you can buy anything—nothing in the way of free advertising. 4. We reserve the right to decline to answer any question not of general interest to a majority of our readers. 5. We will not answer any question involving dogma or doctrine, or of Biblical interpretation; no prices of old coins or stamps; no arithmetical or grammatical questions. 6. Don't ask replies by mail. If a question is of general interest to our readers we will reply in print, but never by mail.

THE PASSION PLAY

Will you please give what information you can about the passion play?—J. H. C., Ovid, Mich.

The passion play was a kind of mystery play and was exceedingly popular in the middle ages Such plays were frequent in Northern France and Italy as well as in England. After the Reformation they were presented in Germany, except in such places where the population were Catholics. Bavaria was one of these places, but in the eighteenth century the performance of such mysteries was forbidden there, making an exception in the case of the villagers of Oberammergau, where the play had been enacted since 1633. These villagers had escaped contagion from the plague which was raging in their neighborhood and made a vow to perform such a play every 10 years. This they have done and their representation of the drama has drawn thousands of visitors from all parts of the world. There are about 60 performers and the character of Christ is taken by a man remarkable for his religiousness and sanctity of life.

ELIZA CALVERT HALL

I would like to know something of the life of Eliza Calvert Hall.—I. E. R., Clarence, Ia.

Eliza Calvert Obenchain (Eliza Calvert Hall), the American authoress, was born in Bowling Green, Ky., February 11, 1856. She received her education in private schools and attended Western college, near Cincinnati, for one year. July 8, 1885, she married William Alexander Obenchain. Since 1889 Mrs. Obenchain has been identified with the cause of woman suffrage. She is press superintendent of the Kentucky Equal Rights association.

JAMES E. B. STUART

I would like to have a sketch of the life of James E. B. Stuart given in these columns.—I. H., Canandaigua, N. Y.

James Ewell Brown Stuart, the confederate general, was born in 1833, and died in 1864. In 1854 he graduated from the United States Military Academy. He was given a commission in the army, and soon became a captain. He resigned this rank when the civil war broke out and joined the confederate cause. Stuart was chief in command of the cavalry at the first battle of Bull Run. He served in the army of North Virginia as brigadier-general in 1861, and as major-general the following year. During the invasion of Maryland he covered the confederate rear, and took part in the battle of Antietam. At Chancellorsville, after the fall of Stonewall Jackson, he was in temporary command. During the campaign of Gettysburg Stuart passed up through East Maryland and Pennsylvania, and rejoined Lee at Gettysburg. In 1864 Stuart, by a wide detour, succeeded in interposing himself between the confederate capital and Sheridan's column. At Yellow Tavern, near Richmond, he was attacked by his able rival. During the struggle General Stuart was mortally wounded.

BLACKMAIL

Please tell all you can in the Question Bureau about blackmail.—W. H. M., Lebanon, O.

The origin of blackmail was the certain rate of money, cattle, or corn that was paid in olden times, in the north of England and Scotland, to certain men who were allied to robbers, to be protected by them from pillage. Blackmail was levied in districts in the Scotch highlands till the middle of the eighteenth century. In the United States blackmail is equivalent to extortion, the exaction of money, either for the performance of a duty, the prevention of an injury, or the exercise of an influence. It supposes the service to be unlawful and the payment involuntary. Not infrequently it is extorted by threats, or by operating upon the fears or the credulity, or by promises to conceal, or offers to expose, the weaknesses, the follies, or the crimes of the victim. There is moral compulsion, which neither necessity, nor fear, nor credulity can resist. The New York statutes on the subject are in substance the same as those adopted by the other states. These statutes provide, substantially, that a person who, knowing the contents thereof, and with intent, by means thereof, to extort or gain any money or other property, or to do, abet, or procure an illegal or wrongful act, sends, delivers, or in any manner causes to be forwarded or received, or makes and parts with for the purpose that there may be sent or delivered, any letter or writing, threatening to accuse any person of a crime, or to do any injury to any person or to any property, or to publish or connive at publishing any libel, or to expose or impute to any person any deformity or disgrace is punishable by imprisonment for a term, usually, not exceeding five years. In New York and in various other states it is also a misdemeanor for any person who, under circumstances not amounting to robbery, or an attempt at robbery, with intent to extort or gain any money or other property, verbally makes such a threat as would be criminal under the statute mentioned above, and it is immaterial whether a threat made as specified in the statute, is of things to be done or omitted by the offender, or by any other person.

SCHUMANN-HEINK

Please give an account of the life of Schumann-Heink, the noted singer.—L. H., Cochranton, Pa.

Madame Schumann-Heink was born in 1863, in Prague, Austria. Her father was a major in the Austrian army and her mother was the daughter of an Italian officer. Her mother was very musical and had a fine contralto voice. When Schumann-Heink was a child she attended the Ursuline convent at Prague. While there one of the sisters discovered that she could sing. She sang then at the church services. When 13 years of age the noted singer had such a well developed voice that she was placed under the instruction of Madame Leclaire, a teacher of Graz. After studying under her for four years Schumann-Heink received an engagement at a theatre in Dresden, which lasted four years. While there she awakened the interest of two people high up in the world, so that her musical education was continued under their training while she was at Dresden. Schumann-Heink next went to Hamburg, where she met her husband, who was engaged in the same theatre. Since then she has filled engagements in many different places including the United States. The singer has eight children, and is now an American citizen.

SINGLE TAX

Will you give in the Question Bureau an explanation of the single tax system?—G. G., Eatonville, Wash.

The fundamental idea of the single tax system is that all taxes ought to be levied on land, considered apart from houses, buildings of other kinds, and even improvements like fences, orchards and vines, and that such taxation should be equal to the full rental value of the land. This means that the state should deny the validity of private property in the soil, on the ground that man cannot make land, never did make it and has no equitable title to any of it for private and exclusive ownership, though he may be permitted sole occupation and use as long as he pays to the public every year as much as anyone would give for the privileges which he enjoys. This fundamental principle leads inevitably to many subordinate doctrines, such as the public ownership of mines, street and steam railways, telegraph lines, etc., and whatever property is in the nature of things either a natural monopoly or dependent upon the exercise of extraordinary rights in acquisition, as when a railway company condemns private lands against the will of the owners, for right of way, or which demands exclusive control and occupancy on a great scale and for semipublic purposes, as in the case of common carriers.

JAMES H. LEWIS

Will you please publish a short sketch of the life of James H. Lewis?—D. C. B., Mt. Airy, N. C.

James Hamilton Lewis, the American lawyer, was born in Danville, Virginia, May 18, 1866. He was educated in Houghton college and the University of Virginia. Lewis then studied law in Savannah, being admitted to the bar in 1884. Two years later he located at Seattle, Washington; was elected to the territorial senate; declined the nomination for congress in 1890; was candidate for governor in 1892; nominee for U. S. senator in 1894; and was the state of Washington candidate for the vice presidential nomination in the Democratic national convention in 1896. From 1897 to 1899 Lewis was a member of the lower house of the national legislature, and was the author of the resolution for recognizing the independence of Cuba. In the Democratic national convention held in Kansas City in 1900 Lewis was a candidate for vice president. During the Spanish-American war he served on the staff of General F. D. Grant. In 1903 he removed to Chicago, where he became corporation counsel for that city two years later. In 1908 Lewis was the Democratic candidate for governor of Illinois.

WILHELMINA

I would like to have you publish a biography of Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands.—H. H., Cochranton, Pa.

Wilhelmina I., queen of the Netherlands, was born in The Hague, August 31, 1880. She is the daughter of William III. of the Netherlands, by his second wife, Emma of Waldeck. In 1890, when her father died, she became queen, but as she had not attained her majority her mother ruled as queen-regent. Wilhelmina was carefully educated in the meantime by the best tutors. In 1898, shortly after her 18th birthday, she was crowned queen at Amsterdam. Her charming personality and strength of character have made her very popular with her people; she has also been strongly influenced by her mother, who is equally well loved by the people. In 1901 Wilhelmina was married to Henry Frederick, Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin.

OHIO GAME LAWS

I would like to have the dates for the open seasons for game in the state of Ohio.—G. S., New Paris, O.

The open seasons for game in Ohio are as follows: Rabbit, November 15 to December 5; squirrel, September 15 to October 21; raccoon, November 1 to March 2; quail and ruffed grouse, November 15 to December 5; introduced pheasants, until November 15, 1913; dove and woodcock, September 1 to December 5; plover, snipe, shore birds, coot or mud hen, rail, duck, goose, swan, September 1 to January 1 and also March 1 to April 21. Sundays and Mondays are closed days for ducks and other waterfowl.

THANKSGIVING DAY

I would like to know something about the origin of Thanksgiving, and when it was first observed.—J. M. G., West Union, W. Va.

Thanksgiving day is fixed by proclamation made by the President and the governors of the various states. The President's proclamation makes the day a legal holiday in the District of Columbia and in the territories. The Episcopal church, in 1789, formally recognized the civil government's authority to appoint such a feast, and in 1888 the Roman Catholic church also decided to honor a festival which had long been universally observed. But in no place has it been observed with as much zeal as in New England, where it ranks as the greatest family festival, taking the place which in England is accorded to Christmas. The earliest harvest thanksgiving was kept by the Pilgrim Fathers at Plymouth, Mass., in 1621, and was repeated often during that and the ensuing century. Days of thanksgiving were recommended annually by congress during the Revolution, and in 1784 for the return of peace. In 1815 President Madison also recommended it. Washington appointed such a day in 1789 after the adoption of the constitution, and in 1795 for the general benefits and welfare of the nation. Since 1863 the Presidents have always issued proclamations appointing the last Thursday in November as Thanksgiving day. In 1911 Thanksgiving day will occur on November 30.

BETSY ROSS

Please tell what you can concerning Betsy Ross and the making of the first American flag.—W. R. F., Greenville, Pa.

Betsy Ross was born January 1, 1752, and died January 30, 1836. In 1773 she married John Ross, a young upholsterer. Being skillful with the use of the needle she assisted him in his work. Both conducted the upholstery business in Philadelphia, and when her husband died Betsy continued in the business herself. The committee appointed to design a flag for the nation accompanied George Washington to her shop where she was engaged to make a flag from a pencil drawing made by Washington. The drawing represented the outlines of a flag of thirteen stripes with a field dotted with thirteen stars. The stars had six points, as Washington wished to avoid making a design for the flag that would be an exact copy of his coat-of-arms. Mrs. Ross suggested, however, that the stars be changed to five-pointed ones. This suggestion was accepted by the commission and her sample flag was adopted by congress June 14, 1777. She afterwards received a contract to make all the government flags. Mrs. Ross was married twice after the death of her first husband.

MISCELLANEOUS

L. M. K., Somerton, O.—The government of the United States orders the different Indian tribes of the country to live on certain reservations.

F. B. W., Mt. Vernon, Ill.—Augusta Jane Evans Wilson died in the year 1909.

Stops Neuralgia Pains

Sloan's Liniment has a soothing effect on the nerves. It stops neuralgia and sciatica pains instantly.

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Price 25c., 50c. and $1.00

Sloan's book on Horses, Cattle, Hogs and Poultry sent free.

Address Dr. Earl S. Sloan Boston, Mass.

To Make Hens Lay.

M. Joubert, profehsor at the agricultural college at Fontainebleau, France, believes that he has discovered a new and simple method of making hens lay. He feeds them with wine in addition to their ordinary food. The professor has not allowed his discovery to be made known lightly. He has been experimenting with fowls of all kinds for several years, and finds the same result in every case. In each case he experimented for the four winter months with two sets of twelve fowls of the same breed, adding bread soaked in wine to the food of one of the two sets of twelve. After six separate trials, the wine fed hens laid more eggs, in proportion of 20 eggs a month or thereabouts, the professor reports.

Valuable Gold Bricks.

Genuine gold bricks were on sale at a very low rate for a short time in the vicinity of Golconda, Haidarabad, in India, where permission was granted to a company to make bricks from the refuse of some ancient gold mines which had been abandoned many years ago. After these bricks had been on sale for some time their bright yellow color attracted the attention of some investigator who found they were rich with gold. Immediately the government seized the precious piles and revoked the privilege which had been given. Gold is now being taken in paying quantities from the ancient refuse piles.

Light Reflected by Colors.

Harper's Weekly.

In painting or papering the walls of a room the question often arises what color reflects the most and what the least light? Recent experiments in Germany gave the following results: Dark blue reflects 6½ per cent of the light falling upon it; dark green about 10 per cent; pale red a little more than 16 per cent; dark yellow, 20 per cent; pale blue, 30 per cent; pale yellow, 40 per cent; pale green, 46½ per cent.; pale orange, nearly 55 per cent; pale white, 70 per cent. Glossiness and varnish increase the amount of light reflected.

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HERE is the greatest of all Phonograph offers—and it is on Mr. Edison's *new style*, improved instrument. Mr. Edison has worked for years to perfect his pet and hobby (the phonograph), and his latest improvements are simply *wonderful*.

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The Offer: The most astoundingly liberal and ultra-generous offer that you ever heard about. Think of it! You may have one of Mr. Edison's latest improved Phonographs in your own home *FREE!* You do not need to pay us a penny, either now or later. No guarantee, no deposit or C. O. D. payment to us at all. Just take any one of the ten Phonographs and your choice of over 1,500 records and have all the entertainment you want, in your own home, *FREE*. Hear all the world's greatest artists—all kinds of entertainment—side-splitting minstrels, vaudeville, brass bands, world-renowned orchestras, grand opera, etc., etc. Yes, everything—and all on the free loan.

WHY? I am making this great offer direct to you so that everyone may have an opportunity to hear the wonderful *new* style Edison. I am immensely proud of this new instrument, and I am sure that when your family and your friends hear the wonderful concerts they will all say that it is the greatest Phonograph ever manufactured. Now, one of your friends may want to *keep* the instrument—and I hope that some one does. But, if no one wants it, there are *no obligations*, there is *no harm* done; you can send it back—and *I WILL PAY THE FREIGHT*. And I'll be glad, any way, that I sent you the Phonograph free, when all your friends and neighbors hear the machine; for that's *my way* of advertising the new Edison.

As a special inducement, I am offering to let you keep the new model on the easiest kind of terms—*rock-bottom price* even as low as **$2 A MONTH.**

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FLUTA GIVEN AWAY A NEW MUSICAL INSTRUMENT

ANYBODY CAN PLAY IT

This Handsome 14 Key Nickel Trimmed Fluta-Accordion is 13 inches long and of a new and original design. Anybody who can count can easily learn to play it. This new Fluta-Accordion will be given away to Boys and Girls for selling only twelve boxes Grandma's Wonder Complexion Cream at 25 cents a box, and remit us the money. Write to-day for the twelve boxes Cream and big premium Catalogue. We trust you. Address

CHAS. B. THOMPSON FLUTA DEPT. 6 BRIDGEWATER, CONN.

Destruction of the Bison.

In 1881 the buffalo hide hunters shipped 50,000 buffalo hides to the east. The next year the number was 200,000 and in 1883 40,000. Only 300 were reported in 1884, and after that there was none at all. In 1883 Sitting Bull and his band, with some white hunters, killed the last 10,000 of the northern herd. The last survivors, 28 in number, were killed on the Big Porcupine in 1886, and were mounted for the National museum. With that the wild buffalo of North America practically ceased to exist, except for a few in the Yellowstone National park and a handfull in the wilds of Athbasca.

AN OPEN WINTER

For the Man Living in the Southeast.

Pleasant summers and mild winters make the Southeast the ideal home country. Wonderful opportunities for investments in **land which will soon be worth double its present cost.** Its producing qualities are limitless. Prices range from **$15 an acre up.** Two to three crops from the same soil per season. Fruit, truck, alfalfa, corn, wheat, cotton, etc., yield large profits. Poultry raised at small cost. **Beef and Pork produced at 3 to 4 cents.** Ample home markets and excellent rapid transportation facilities to the northern and western city markets. Special literature on each state. Let us know which interests you. Write M. V. Richards, Land and Industrial Agt., Southern Railway, Room 93, Washington, D. C.

A Tin Foil Collector.

New York Press.

Over at Erie basin, working on odd days when his rheumatism will permit, is a retired sailor—retired to work or starve because between rheumatism, bad eyesight and age he is no longer of use even on the canal. He is seventy-five years old, and for sixty of those years has chewed a certain brand of tobacco that comes wrapped in tin foil. When he began his chewing he started saving the tin foil wrappers, hoping they would be of value some day. Not one wrapper did he waste, and he has saved them to this day. Every time he buys a package of the chewing he carefully takes off the wrapper and pats it around one of the big balls of tin foil he has saved. In all he has twenty-one huge balls, and the old fellow watches them carefully lest they be stolen, for he expects to make a great deal of money some day if tin foil goes up.

Four One-Thousand Dollar Cups Won by Montana at New York Land Show

Montana, in competition with all United States, won cups offered for best Oats, Wheat, Barley and Alfalfa

$1000 Oats cup won by Gallatin Valley farmer, yield 154 bushels per acre.

$1000 Wheat cup won by farmer in Judith Basin, yield 77 bushels per acre.

$1000 Barley cup won by Gallatin Valley farmer, yield 67 bushels per acre.

$1000 Alfalfa cup won by farmer in Musselshell Valley.

Montana not only grows best grain, but U.S. Government statistics show that the average yield per acre is nearly twice that of Middle West and Eastern States.

Montana Offers The Settler

splendid climate—rich soil—wonderful crops—low land prices—thousands of acres of fertile Government Homestead Land.

The Judith Basin, Gallatin and Musselshell Valleys and other rich regions producing record breaking quality and quantity crops are tributary to the new

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Send for complete assortment of land folders giving full and accurate information about this new country of opportunity

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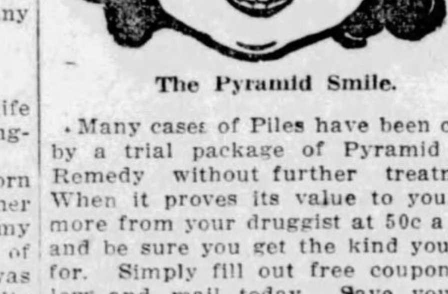
Instant Relief Permanent Cure—Trial Package Mailed Free to All in Plain Wrapper.



The Pyramid Smile.

Many cases of Piles have been cured by a trial package of Pyramid Pile Remedy without further treatment. When it proves its value to you, get more from your druggist at 50c a box, and be sure you get the kind you ask for. Simply fill out free coupon below and mail today. Save yourself from the surgeon's knife and its torture, the doctor and his bills.

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Brief Stories of Mythology.

ERISICHTON—XV.

Erisichton was a profane person and a despiser of the gods. A grove sacred to the goddess Ceres, who presided over the harvest, stood near the home of this man. In this grove was a venerable oak, the pride of the forest, around which the Dryades had often danced hand in hand. It towered above the other trees. It was the monarch of them all. Yet Erisichton had no reverence for it, so he ordered his servants to cut it down. They hesitated, knowing that the tree was beloved of Ceres, and in their hesitation Erisichton became angry, seized the ax, and upon the first blow blood flowed from the wound, the oak seeming to groan. The bystanders were all struck with horror, but when one of them ventured to hold back the fatal ax Erisichton turned the weapon against him and cut off his head. A voice from the nymph who lived in the oak was now heard warning Erisichton to desist. But the latter failed to obey and the tree was soon felled by repeated blows.

The Dryades, dismayed at the loss of their companion, dressed themselves in mourning and went before Ceres, begging her to invoke punishment upon the head of the offender. She assented, planning a dire punishment indeed, for she was going to deliver him over to Famine. As the Fates had ordained that Ceres and Famine would never meet, the former was obliged to send Oread with a message to the dreadful goddess. Famine was to take possession of the bowels of Erisichton. This goddess was a repulsive sight. Her hair was rough, her eyes sunken, her face pale, her lips blanched, her jaws covered with dust and her skin drawn tight so as to show all her bones.

Famine obeyed the commands of Ceres and sped through the air to the dwelling of Erisichton, entered the bed room of the guilty man and found him asleep. She enfolded him with her wings and breathed herself into him, infusing her poison into his veins and then departed. Though Erisichton still slept he craved food in his dreams, and moved his jaws as if eating. Upon awaking his pangs of hunger were great, so he had all the food he could possibly get placed before him, and even as he ate he complained of increasing hunger.

At length he spent all he had in his efforts to obtain food, but still his hunger continued unabated. Having as his only possession a daughter he even sold her. But she scorned to be the slave of the purchaser, and as she stood by the seaside raised her hands in prayer to Neptune. Her new master was not far off, and had his eyes upon her the moment before, when Neptune answered her prayer by changing her form to that of a fisherman busy at his occupation. Her master, while in search of her, saw her in this new form, and asked her if she had seen a maiden standing on the beach. She replied: "Pardon me, stranger, but I have been so intent upon my line that I have seen nothing else; but I wish I may never catch another fish if I believe any woman or other person except myself to have been heerabouts for some time." He was completely deceived and went his way, so she resumed her own form. Her father was pleased to find her with him again as well as the money he got by her sale. So he kept selling her, and she, favored by Neptune, changed her form as often as she was sold—now into a horse, now a bird, now an ox, and now a stag. Every time she escaped from her purchasers and returned. By means of this method her father procured enough money to buy food, but not enough for his wants. At last hunger compelled him to devour his limbs, and he strove to nourish himself by eating his body till death relieved him from the vengeance of Ceres.

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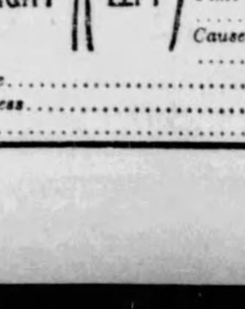
No matter whether you have a single, double or navel rupture or one following an operation, my Method is an absolute cure. No matter what your age nor how hard your work, my Method will certainly cure you. I especially want to send it free to those apparently hopeless cases where all forms of trusses, treatments and operations have failed. I want to show everyone at my own expense, that my Method will end all rupture suffering and truss-wearing for all time.

This means better health, increased physical ability and longer life. My free offer is too important to neglect a single day. Write now and begin your cure at once. Send no money. Simply mail coupon below. Do it to-day.



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Voice of the Ant.

Harper's Weekly.

There are probably sounds in nature too acute to be distinguished by the human ear which may, however, be perfectly clear to the auditory sense of other members of the animal kingdom.

It has been claimed that ants have the most perfect sound-producing organs that have yet been discovered in insects. These are situated upon certain segments of the abdomen, the sounds being produced by rubbing. But nobody has ever heard these ant voices, although many authorities are convinced of their existence.

An attempt was made to hear them with the aid of the microphone, but the only sound detected was that made by the crawling of the ants.

Manufactured Milk.

Cows are not numerous in Japan, but the Japanese are fond of milk, and to meet this demand in the face of a natural shortage they long ago put their wits to work and evolved a product that the average person cannot distinguish from the regular dairy article.

The artificial milk is derived from the soja bean. The beans are first soaked, then boiled in water. Presently the liquid turns white, sugar and phosphate of potash in proper quantities are added, and the boiling continued until a substance the thickness of molasses is obtained. This fluid corresponds very accurately with ordinary condensed milk, and when water is added can not be told from fresh.

Souvenir Thieves.

Hotels of Philadelphia have been forced to post notices that hereafter "souvenir hunters" would be prosecuted for either petty or grand larceny, according to the value of the hotel belongings they manage to carry from the dining and bedrooms. The posting of the notices comes as an aftermath of complaints of the waiters, who heretofore have been forced to pay for cutlery, dishes, napkins, etc., which were charged to them when they left the kitchen and which were not returned.

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THIS ACCURATE, STRONG-SHOOTING, HAMMERLESS SHOT GUN

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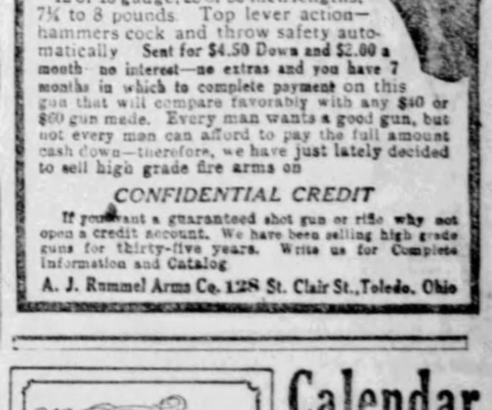

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If you want a guaranteed shot gun or rifle why not open a credit account. We have been selling high grade guns for thirty-five years. Write us for Complete Information and Catalog

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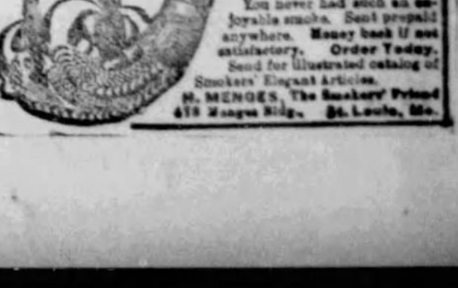

The pipe they let you smoke at home

Looks and colors like meerschaum. Absorbs the nicotine and keeps on tasting sweet. You never had such an enjoyable smoke. Sent prepaid anywhere. Money back if not satisfactory. Order Today. Send for illustrated catalog of Smokers' Elegant Articles.

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TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1911.

Largest and Best Weekly Published and Largest Circulation.

TOLEDO BLADE CO.......Publishers
ROBINSON LOCKE..............Editor

THE BLADE is a weekly newspaper for intelligent American citizens. It aims to cover each week all news topics of real interest to all wide-awake and thinking men. Its editorial page is one of the strongest and most thoughtful in the United States. Its special departments are carefully edited and the whole paper is intended for the home of the free American people.

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Single copy, weekly, one year, $1.00; six months, 60 cents; three months, 30 cents. Write for club terms.

SPECIMEN COPIES sent postpaid, free to any address. Send for one and at the same time give us the address of a dozen or so of your friends. Address

THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio.

Entered at the postoffice at Toledo as second-class mail matter.

The Weekly Blade has over a million readers a week.

Don't Wait a Minute

Minutes grow into days and days into weeks. It is what we do today, not what we are going to do tomorrow or next week, that counts. The delay of a minute has wrecked trains, and it may wreck a human hope. Don't delay reading Blade advertisements. Don't fall into the habit of waiting a minute.

High prices are not under control of the law of gravity.

Anyway Mr. Taft didn't go back to Washington with a long face.

"Don't lie to your wife," says a Chicago judge. No use, your honor.

No man can begin to follow all the advice he receives and get anywhere.

What you accomplish by hard work the other fellow may attribute to luck.

Needles and pins, needles and pins, when a man meets his affinity trouble begins.

It takes a bright old maid to say the most pert things about an old bachelor.

The phrenologist who felt of Mr. Bryan's head recently hasn't reported any shrinkage.

The pot used to call the kettle black, but what will the fireless cooker say to the paper bag?

What has become of the old-fashioned presidential candidate who used to be born in a log cabin?

People love the spectacular. Without a long tail a comet would attract no more attention than the moon.

The suffragists want a suitable emblem. We don't suppose it would do any good to suggest a go-cart.

A resignation rumor never lasts more than one round when it goes into the ring with Secretary Wilson.

"Where laziness abides fat resides," says a Chicago doctor. All the same, we have seen many skinny loafers.

Some women seem to live charmed lives. We heard of one the other day who has survived four husbands.

A bachelor who lived sixty-eight years in one New Jersey hotel leaves this message to young men: "Marry!"

Americans drank 2,045,500,000 gallons of liquor in one year. It looks as if somebody had taken a drop too much.

It cost a New Jersey doctor $1000 to operate on the wrong side of a man. Doctors should be ambidextrous.

They talk of the eye kiss, the soul kiss and other modern inventions, but what's the matter with the old-fashioned smack?

Why spend millions of dollars on a college of journalism when everybody outside of the office knows how to run a newspaper?

The New Jersey man who tried to eat soup with his fingers is probably one of those fellows who can either drink or let it alone.

Mrs. Booth Tarkington gives her former husband a recommendation that ought to be useful if he contemplates marrying again.

Everybody is in favor of good roads all the time, but maybe the roads would get here quicker if there were a few dissenting voices.

Even if it does nothing more than teach him to wear his shirt inside his trousers civilization will be a good thing for the Chinaman.

A New Jersey mule drank a quart of whiskey and then kicked himself to death. Had that mule been a man he might have gone home and whipped his wife.

It must make a lawyer feel mean to write a divorce petition for a woman who is charging his fellow man with all the matrimonial shortcomings in the category.

While two Illinois youths were fighting over a girl she ran away with the third young man. It isn't every girl who is bright enough to do just the right thing at the right time.

A California jury of women voted that if their accused sister had aimed the stone at the window the glass would have remained intact. That's about the way Solomon would have decided the case.

This is a modern love story: An Indiana man advertised for a wife. Miss Baker responded, but the man was away from home. She rolled up her sleeves and had dinner ready when he returned. He calls her Mabel now.

NEEDED: A FACTORY FOR FARMERS.

The Agricultural Experiment station at Wooster is making an endeavor to discover the exact cause of the decrease in the rural population of Ohio as shown by the last federal census and to find the remedy. The census shows that not only is population falling off, but also that acreage and the yield per acre have decreased.

One state, Wisconsin, has been ahead of Ohio in studying the subject and applying a cure. Ten years ago the Wisconsin legislature gave authority for the establishment of two county agricultural schools. Since these two were founded, five others have been authorized. They have now progressed so far that the department of agriculture at Washington has considered it worth while to make a close study of the system and to report upon its achievements. It finds that these schools have helped the farmers of the state to prepare plans for farm buildings and for the remodeling of old buildings; that they build forms for and supervise the construction of cement silos, watering troughs and such structures; that they test all kinds of dairy products, assist in the selection of farm animals, plan drainage systems, test farm seeds, inspect cattle, analyze soil and prepare systems of rotation of crops. The greater benefit, of course, is the preparation of highly trained young men and women who can make the most of new methods of agriculture and serve as a force to meet the conditions made by the falling off in the number of producers.

The problems Wisconsin is trying to solve are those which confront Ohio. The experiment station inquiry will probably lead to the recommendation that the same remedy be applied.

PROGRESS.

No theme was more in favor with Oliver Optic than that of the poor widow's son who is compelled to turn breadwinner for the family. By industry and frugality, by an altogether unboyish shrewdness and sense of the fine points of honesty, he provides food and shelter for his mother and sisters, wins honor and finally the daughter of an old gentleman who is impressed by the young man's open countenance and his habit of saying "yes, sir."

It apparently did not occur to the author that such a youngster had any rights to his boyhood. Play was a luxury. Recreation interfered with work. The ideal boy was one who ran errands for eighteen hours a day and did sums in his sleep to improve his education.

Parents who were raised on Oliver Optic stories don't hunt for them as presents for their children. It is because they have seen the pitifulness in the case of the child brought too soon into the knowledge that life is maintained by hard and cold competition. The kind of men produced by the process are not often the best of examples or models for the young to look up to. If the world has made no other progress in a generation than to earn this it has still gone far.

CIVIL SERVICE PENSIONS.

Congress has dodged the proposition of pensioning superannuated civil servants. It entails immense expenditure—the use of funds which congressmen would much prefer to apply to dredging unnavigable streams, building postoffices and sending members away upon enjoyable junkets. But the subject will not down. In many municipalities and in private enterprises there are pension systems, all serving to set precedents, form a public opinion and show how the system may be handled practically. We venture to predict the passage of a civil pensioning act within five years.

A BLOW TO TRADITION.

Speaking of revolutions, there is one going on in a courthouse at Springfield, Mass. The court stenographer has been displaced by the phonograph. All the evidence at the next trial to be held there will be recorded by these machines and such parts desired for permanent form will be typewritten.

Tradition was given a terrible blow when it was determined to install phonographs, for the courts have been the refuge, the voice and the stronghold of tradition. Rulings are according to precedent, the past, the more hoary and bowed with years the better. As the thing has never been done before, one can imagine how the judge pursed up his lips and took on a dubious look when the suggestion was first made, how the other court officials, the older lawyers and the frequenters, raised objections, how the jubilant "I-told-you-sos" will be heard in every office when the phonographic record is unintelligible and a point is raised by one of the counsel—the losing one—upon that ground. Phonographs might have been doing this work 15 years ago. It will be 15 years more before the apparatus will be a familiar object in court rooms.

There is more than one kind of Chinese revolution.

MAKING FARM LIFE DULLER

The destruction of native nut-bearing trees is declared by a writer in the Ohio Farmer to be another reason why the boys and girls will not stay by the old farm. Among the fondest memories of the grown-ups, he says, are the trips to the autumn woods after a frost or a big wind. "How we enjoyed searching among the leaves for the nuts that were to add to our toothsome hoard!" he exclaims. Yet the trees are deadened because they shade a little patch of grass and a hazel brush is cleared out to add a little more to the cultivated area.

It will be a sad day when the only walnut the farmer boy knows is the English variety, not to be gathered on sharp October mornings or mellowing Indian summer afternoons, but to be bought at the store like any commonplace commodity. It will not compensate the felling of hickory trees to learn that in the south pecans are raised bigger and better than they ever were in wilder nature. It is a poor substitute for chestnuts to read a government bulletin upon the planting and harvesting of Virginia peanuts.

Life upon the farm is easier than it was a generation or so ago. Machinery saves a tremendous amount of hard labor and sulky cultivators are banishing that painful drudgery of stumbling over plowed ground between sizzling hot corn rows. But oh, the delights that have also passed away!—the high zest of rivalry in the fields when the most skillful and most enduring reaper set the pace, the spelling bee, the "Literary," the husking bees, the log rolling—scores of institutions that bred a healthful excitement and came to a climax in the devouring of amazingly good things to eat. And now—we are warned—going for nuts is like to become as extinct as the hunt for the red ear at the husking. The inventors and the plant students and the railroad car schools have done a lot for agriculture. They have, however, neglected to make the farm a place difficult for normal boys and girls to leave.

A TAX DECISION

The supreme court of the United States has decided that the Southern Pacific railroad has a perfect right to select the home port whose name should be painted across the stern of the company's steamships. But doing that did not give it the right to say arbitrarily that its taxes should be paid in that home port and nowhere else. The name the Southern Pacific had chosen was pretty if it was not to be found upon the charts issued by the bureau of navigation for the guidance of those who ply the high seas. It was Beechmont, Ky.

A vague, but amiable, corporation whose property Beechmont has never gone down to the levee to see will no longer favor the town when it occasionally feels the impulse to pay its modest taxes. Nor if the ruling applies to affairs on the Great Lakes will directors motor to Rocky River or Mentor to hold their annual meetings and discuss the season's freight rates. Many a snug community with harbors navigable to catboats and inviting to canoes will have to raise their tax rates a mill or two to make up for manna that comes now as a sort of mysterious gift from heaven.

The solemn court decision is one that hits many ways. It raises taxes for steamship corporations, robs certain municipalities of their bounty and bids fair to take away the interest supplied by the infinite variety of names spread across the sterns of vessels that brave sea and lake.

THE LIFE OF THE BICYCLE.

The bicycle craze as a craze is history printed and put away upon the dusty shelves. But bicycle popularity is still a very lively thing, a long way from the time when the services of the obituary writer are suggested.

There are not so many factories as there were in the nineties when bicycles were masters of the road, but the factories which have survived turn out more wheels in a given time than any did in the nineties, turn them out better, their managers declare, and market them at one-fourth the old price. Improvements have been made and by the standardization of parts costs have been cut down amazingly. The best thing about the bicycle today is that it is owned by those who need it most—the wage-earner, the messenger boy, the school boy and the school teacher. As an engine of peril it has been utterly eclipsed, but as a cheap and exceedingly handy vehicle, the motor car can never hope to rival it. It will always have a place, strictly utilitarian with adults and a pleasure for youngsters. If aeroplanes become as easy to run as sewing machines, the same thing cannot be said for the automobile.

THE SNARLERS.

As there are men and women who enjoy funerals, finding absorbing interest in scenes and accounts of sorrow, so there are men and women to whom the world is only a slimy pool, wriggling with hateful things. They see always through a glass, darkly.

"I remember"—you hear one of them say, "when he hadn't more than the clothes upon his back. His father was an old crook who drank like a fish and beat my father out of a bill for $7.40."

Their memories are packed with the fetid chronicle of scandal. To them come evil report and good report, and good report is cast away as a waste product. Their choice of condiment is vinegar. They pass through life and see and feel none of its sweetness and joy, nothing of its high hopes, its love and heroism, are moved by none of its victories against sin and pain. Wise they are as serpents, but not harmless as doves.

There is supposed to be a use for all things. One may imagine Mother Charity scratching at her head when the case of these alum-visaged folk are put up to her. She ventures perhaps to say that a beneficient service is discharged in that the never failing fount of corrosive speech repulses us and drives us to the other extreme—keeps us loyal to friend, makes us defensive of neighbor, reminds us of the mischief of gossip. By ceaseless ill will the obligation of good will toward men is made more clear.

In the McNamara case they are trying the jury first.

WANTED—MONEY TO THROW AWAY.

The department of justice may be expected to make an appeal to congress for an enormous increase in appropriations. For the department needs the money, having in hand the prosecution of the bath tub trust, the shoe-machinery trust and the steel trust. Besides it must defend the Sherman law against the attacks upon its constitutionality by the meat packers, and also the department may have to renew litigation against the tobacco trust in the interest of certain dissatisfied stockholders and complaining producers and dealers.

Nor is that all. If, as the President urges, the "crutch of combination" be thrown away, the attorney general must proceed against all the trusts, consolidations trade associations, pools and unions in the country not strictly confined to the boundaries of a single state. For the return to the old competition, held so desirable a state of being by the administration, cannot be achieved without a fight over each individual case. It is worth while for every combination to maintain its systems of economies and co-operations to the last trench. Prosecution will be less expensive than the conduct of business under wolfish and cut-throat competition. The department of justice, therefore, needs every penny it can get.

There is a way to escape the surrender of the public treasury to the trust busters. This is to recognize that industrial combination is an economic revolution—possible of halting and harassing for a day, but in the end inevitable. What the need of the hour is is not unlimited money for the attempted destruction of industrial, commercial and labor institutions, but sensible and simple lawmaking which will let the economic revolution run its course into channels that will strengthen the nation and benefit everyone, humble as well as rich and powerful.

BEGIN AT HOME.

Representative Robert Lee Henry, of the Eleventh congressional district of Texas, is to introduce a bill which provides that persons convicted of violation of the anti-trust laws shall be sent to jail. Mr. Henry thinks a lot of that bill, saying:

> Fines and dissolutions seem to be child's play for the trust magnates. Felon's stripes, where the violation is knowingly or wilfully done, will prove a potential remedy for these flagrant acts of commercial outlaws. The Chinese anti-trust law provided: "Those who interrupt commerce are to be beheaded." To behead such offenders in our country would be entirely too extreme, but to compromise with a penitentiary sentence and a felon's stripes as a punishment is mild and should be administered to trust criminals in the United States.

The Hon. O. B. Colquitt, governor of Texas, was a member of that conference held by the executives of the cotton growing states for the purpose of raising the price of cotton and keeping it raised. Whether technically or not the governors avoided prosecution for themselves, any general plan conceived by them and carried out by the constituents of Representative Henry's district, with the complicity and the sympathy of the state executive, is a violation of the Sherman act.

If the Henry bill becomes a law, there will be a rare opportunity for its author to show his zeal and patriotism. Let jail sentences begin at home.

MORE ICONOCLISM.

A German scientist says that no human being's hair ever turned gray in a single night—just because it couldn't. Citing the famous instance of Marie Antoinette, which served to heighten the pathos of that unhappy queen's execution, the man is so ungallant to say she was gray because the jailor had refused to supply her with the hair dye she has been wont to use. He is just as ruthless with other such traditions decorating the history and whitewashing the brows of the world's notables.

Even the Journal of the American Medical Association, ordinarily ruthless in its attitude toward popular beliefs and fancies, protests against this piece of iconoclasm. The German has gone too far. He is sticking his finger through the bright fabric of folklore, which helps so much to make life interesting and stimulating. Having proved to his satisfaction that it takes time to make gray hairs, even at the beauty doctor's, the scientist is likely to attempt to show that there is nothing in the reports of octogenarians raising a new set of real teeth, of secret natural laws being in the possession of Indian wizards and the formula for renewing youth having been found, quaint and yellowed, carefully tucked away between Ezra and the Book of Nehemiah. A little judicious suppressing might be good for the professor. It will save him from the wrath of the public which cherishes its errors.

THE NEW NEED.

When war was the way to prosperity, to the feeding of an increased population, to the protection of home and freedom, and the quieting of hordes of restless adventurers, it was the custom to glorify the warrior's trade. The mother gave the child his first solid food upon the point of the father's sword. The young knight placed his armor upon the altar and held vigil before it by night. As battles went, cities fell and raids succeeded, so honors were judged and compared. No end was more glorious than that at the enemy's hand.

It is the practice now to glorify work. Edison is no less in high repute for his tireless energy than because of his marvelous inventions. The driving vigor of Theodore Roosevelt had assured him fame if he had set no other example. Even the memory of that picturesque miser, Russell Sage, is glamoured over by the record he made as the man who never took a vacation. The leisure class is despised and idleness is held as the devil's most potent weapon. For work in the modern world is as necessary as war was in the older world. By the sweat of our faces do we eat bread.

Great changes are at hand. We approach the period when agriculture, with its knowledge of crops, soil and cultivation, will produce incalculably more upon the same acreage than it does now. Machinery is displacing skilled labor in every trade, catching up with the new trades and the new demands which itself has made. Better management is saving work of hand and head and making greater production possible. A new outlook upon humanity calls for a wider distribution of the rewards of life. It has recently been calculated that by the mere saving of wasted energies no workman need labor more than four hours a day.

The happy faculty man has of glorifying his needs has carried him over stony roads, through pain and grief, softening the hard pillow of death. Soon, war having ceased and work lashing him no longer, man will look to some new need to glorify. We wonder if it will not be himself—his struggle against poverty and sin against greed and cruelty and ignorance, against "envy, hatred and malice and all uncharitableness."

PUNISHMENT ACCORDING TO FITNESS.

A boy was seen sitting amid a heap of material before a building in New York in course of construction. Snow covered his cap, his shoulders and his knees. Some one came along at last who had sufficient curiosity to learn why the boy endured all this discomfort.

He found him to be dead. Examination showed that the youngster had been hit by an automobile, dragged in the street, then picked up and set among the bricks to die, his cap being carefully adjusted so the busy and self-absorbed passerby would give him no more than a glance.

When one's attention is brought to such an evidence of cold-heartedness, such a sign of cowardliness, one finds approval for the special and fearful hell, imagined by the ancient theologian, wherein the condemned soul remained until a crippled sparrow emptied the contents of the Mediterranean, beakful at a time, into the waters of the Atlantic.

MORE BENEVOLENT ASSIMILATION.

A year ago an Englishman in Persia wrote:

> The second alternative for Persia's future * * * is that which has hung over the country like a threatening pall ever since the date of the Anglo-Russian convention, and which the continued presence of Russian troops in northern Persia has kept constantly in mind. No patriotic Persian can ignore it, and the young constitutionalists writhe under the menace like schoolboys under the threat of the lash. They dread the thought of that grim northern invader with his millions of armed men and vast military organizations.

The menace is about to transform itself into a reality, but with this modification, England is sharing in the sport. While Russia comes down as a "grim invader," England advances from the south applying the policy of benevolent assimilation. It is a great year for land thieves.

THE ROOSEVELT CURE

There are two schools of political medicine which will not agree that Mr. Roosevelt's antidote for the trust disease is the right one. One believes that unlimited and unrestrained competition is best, that merchant should fight merchant and manufacturer thirst for the blood of all others in the same industry. The other school believes that no barriers should be erected against the trusts inasmuch as individual rights are thereby interfered with and, mayhap, the inscrutable purposes of providence defied.

Mr. Roosevelt rides in the valley between these jagged hogs' backs of thought. He detests the idea of a return to a condition wherein energies are consumed in needless battling, money wasted where co-operation would save money, ruin made the reward of effort as much as success the goal. Nor, knowing those who demand "hands off," has he any relish for unlimited license in the flotation and conduct of the corporations.

He says:

> Few will dispute the fact that the present situation is not satisfactory and cannot be put on a permanently satisfactory basis unless we put an end to the period of groping and declare for a fixed policy—a policy that shall clearly define and punish wrong-doing, which shall put a stop to the iniquities done in the guise of business, but which shall be strict equity to business. We demand that big business give the people a square deal; in return we must insist that when any one engaged in big business honestly endeavors to do right he shall himself be given a square deal, and the first and most elementary kind of square deal is to give him in advance full information as to just what he can and what he cannot legally and properly do.

The antidote Mr. Roosevelt prescribes is federal regulation. It is one that will neither stimulate the patient into greedy appetite and demoniac vigor, nor turn him over to the undertaker. Mr. Roosevelt has good sense with him, and in having that, we believe he has the country cheering him on.

THE WRONG SEX.

A young Canadian, offspring of one of the wealthy families of the Dominion, fell in love with a princess. The courtship was pursued with ardor. The princess wavered and at last surrendered. The blood of a long line of sovereigns, descent from the most savage of robber barons, the high and rare atmosphere in which only those who wear the purple are supposed to breathe, were considerations which cupid stormed and overcame. Besides, the lady appears to have needed the money.

The victorious suitor hurried home to tell his father. The elder called in some strong armed men and with quiet dispatch he was hurried away to a sanitarium where there are bars at the windows.

The trouble seems to have been that the young man got mixed up with a form of matrimonial contract it is held honorable only for women to enter into.

Sunday School

A COURTIER ON HIS KNEES

International Sunday School Lesson for November 26 Is "Nehemiah's Prayer." Nehemiah 1.

By William T. Ellis.

Drop into the local room of any large newspaper after the copy is all in, and it will be easy to hear a flippant discussion by the young reporters concerning the out-of-dateness of religion. Spicing their talk with considerable profanity, these young men will demonstrate how such modern and wise men of the world as themselves are quite superior to that outgrown thing called Christianity. Then go downstairs to where the editorial writers have their offices, along with the men who control the destinies of the paper. Probably no profanity will be heard, and a surprising proportion of the men will be found to be members of the church, and occasionally speakers at religious conventions. The parallel is significant, but its principal point is that a little knowledge of life tends to irreverence, whereas a broader grasp of human nature and human history makes men religious. The reporters will have outgrown their frivolous attitude toward the sublimities by the time they have graduated into editorial offices.

In like fashion, one may find the clerks in the departments at Washington, Ottawa and London quick with clever sneers and gibes at religion; but presidents, premier, cabinet officers and other leading statesmen may be found during their hours of ease reading the books of religion and philosophy. The inventor of the Gatling gun, Dr. Gatling, once said to me, when our conversation chanced to fall upon his friend, Mr. Ingersoll, that he thought Mr. Ingersoll was a very able man and a very clever man, but by no means a truly great man, for every great man is possessed of the spirit of reverence. May we not add that the greatness of the great consists in the recognition of the greater? The coronation of King George was a religious function.

Our present lesson takes us into an oriental palace. We find one of the confidential servants of "the great king," a man with constant access to the royal presence, forgetting his pride and privileges and bowing low in prayer to the Lord of Hosts. Old Shushan, that scene of royal pomp, never witnessed a nobler spectacle than Nehemiah's prayerful concern for the welfare of Jerusalem. Nehemiah was higher when he bent upon his knees than when he stood before the conquering Xerxes.

Religion and Affairs.

There is a suspicion widely prevalent that the writers of religious literature do not know real life. They dwell in an artificial atmosphere of piety. They meet only their own kind. Like some preachers, they are out of touch with men in the everydayness of life, where men meet as men, and the trade of each is forgotten. That religious talk and teaching is often perfunctory and professional cannot be denied. Some of the standards they hold up will not endure the fresh air and the sunlight.

Nevertheless and notwithstanding, religion is for real men and for strong men, for the statesman at the capital and for the farmer at the plow. That is one of the attestations of the present time. The Men and Religion Movement which is covering the country, the rapid spread of the Brotherhood idea, the astonishing growth of adult Bible classes, the popularity of the laymen's missionary movement, the imposing parades of the Holy Name society, all testify that Nehemiah, the religious man of affairs, has many successors, and that the man who is out in the busy world is also often apart in the closet of private devotion. The recent death of a splendid southern gentleman, Justice Harlan of the United States supreme court, recalls the fact that many of the ablest jurists in our land are conspicuously active in church work.

News From Home.

One evening my raft on the Tigris river tied up at Mosul, opposite the ruins of old Nineveh, and reputed to be the most inaccessible city in the Turkish empire. Early the next morning I had a visit from a man who said that he had seen the American flag flying above my tent, and he had made haste to come and speak with me, because he also was an American. He was the only American within a radius of hundreds of miles, and it seemed good to see the old flag once more, and to be able to have speech with a fellow American. Throughout my sojourn at Mosul he was at my service, showing me many and varied courtesies, all because I was a man from home.

That is human nature. An unlettered boyhood friend from the old home back in the country town, can have the ear of the public man in his private office, while men of affairs cool their heels in the outer office. Who has not seen the busy city man reading the little home paper with more interest than he bestows upon any of the metropolitan journals? In all this we see mirrored Nehemiah, the dweller in a king's court who suddenly came upon two men from Jerusaelm. Forgotten were the pending affairs of state and the latest court gossip. The city on Mount Zion, the home of every true Jew's heart, might be lying in ruins, but it meant more to Nehemiah than all the splendid palaces of Shushan.

Reform That Hurt a Business.

Thirteen years had elapsed since Ezra's return. His drastic reforms, while for the ultimate good of the returned Jews, had created an assortment of bitter enemies. He had compelled the men to put away their heathen wives, and each wife had returned to her home and to her tribe to foment a feud. Reform does not interfere with business, especially with bad business. Yet he has scant devotion to principle who will countenance wrong for the sake of temporary and temporal benefit. No more shameful defense of the liquor traffic, for instance, has been offered than the one that it brings in a revenue to the state, the indication being that the jingle of this gold in the public coffers drowns all sound of widows' weeping, and children's suffering, and strong men's delirium, and prisoners' reproaches.

Conditions in Jerusalem called urgently for the help of a strong and practical man. The city needed walls, such as Sparta possessed when the king said to a stranger, pointing to his soldiers: "Behold the walls of Sparta, and every man a brick."

The need of our western communities today is the need for Spartan men—or better, let us say, for true Christian men, who put public welfare above private profit. China's need in this turbulent hour is for men. Turkey's crisis finds her unable to secure, through long and critical days, true men for the Sultan's cabinet. The prayer for the day is, "God give us men!"

The Praying Courtier.

Overwhelmed by the news from home, Nehemiah, who seems to have been an antetype of the American, straightway asked himself, "What can I do about it?" His practical bent appeared at once. As Kipling says of the American:

> "He turns a keen, untroubled face
> Home to the instant need of things."

Sore beset by the dire conditions which had come to his knowledge, and to his sense of responsibility, Nehemiah found that his influence and position and statecraft were not equal to the emergency. Like Lincoln, he was compeled to turn to God for help by the conviction that he had nowhere else to go. The glorious paradox is forever true, that the shortest route to anywhere is by way of the throne of heaven. Concerned for loved ones beyond our reach, concerned for grave national ills, concerned for poor, distraught China and for the imperilled Christians of Turkey, we can but follow Nehemiah's statesmanlike example and carry their case to the King of kings.

A Model Prayer.

The larger part of this first chapter of the book of Nehemiah is taken up with the prayer of the cup-bearer of the king. It contains all the model elements of a model prayer. First, there was the humble mind of the suppliant. He wept and mourned and fasted. Arrogance cannot pray. It is with reason that men pray from their knees. It is more important to recognize that God is on the throne than to know that we are in a position of need. Nehemiah's prayer exalted Jehovah "that keepeth covenant." The old-fashioned prayers of our forefathers, which recognized the greatness and sovereignty of God, have gone somewhat out of fashion, but the flippant familiarity, which has in some cases succeeded them, is no improvement. There must be a true spirit of reverence before there can be any real prayer.

This man prayed a big prayer. While it is true that nothing that is great enough to concern one of God's children is too small to be taken to him in prayer, yet is is also true that no worthy prayer may be made up wholly of small and selfish petitions. In Nehemiah's case we see fulfilled the psalmist's words, "Pray for the peace of Jerusalem." He carried a nation on his heart. The religious and physical condition of his countrymen brought tears to his eyes and anguish to his soul. That is the kind of prayer that God delights to answer.

Frank, square, open dealing with God characterized Nehemiah's petition. He confessed his sin and the sin of his people. He pleaded no merit of his own. All that he asked was of grace, and not of right.

Knowledge of the word of God enables one to pray in accord with the will of God. So Nehemiah pleaded the promises, and he recited God's way and words with the chosen people.

Then he left it all with Jehovah, trusting that he might have favor with the king when he should appear before him. He knew that the heart of Xerxes was in the hand of Jehovah. The close of his petition shows that calm asurance which is the first reward of true prayer.

Glad tidings from Washington. The bureau of engraving and printing will put on an extra force of workmen in order to get out a large supply of small bills. We like the small bills because they are so democratic.

Dr. Wiley wants the Latin in physicians' prescriptions done away with. But would the patient have any faith in a prescription he could understand? He used to think the doctor had to wear whiskers to cure him.

Mrs. Russell Sage says she is $7,500,000 poorer than she was last year. That lightens what Mr. Rockefeller would call the burden of wealth. Thanksgiving is going to mean something to her.

Mr. Carnegie sympathizes with Mrs. Russell Sage. He knows something about the wear and tear of working ten hours a day to get rid of a fortune before the summons comes to join the innumerable caravan.

Keeping two wars in mind confuses us. At times we can't tell, offhand, whether Abdul Fu Tze is sultan of China or whether Youan Shih Kai Hamid is the ruling kibosh of Turkey.

One astronomer says the earth will cease its revolutions in 5321. Another gives it ten million years. If it doesn't stop until astronomers agree it is destined to go on forever.

A California man wants a divorce because his wife permits cobwebs to cling to the ceiling. What he regards as untidiness may be nothing more than superstition.

One woman desires to marry California's wild man. Maybe she wants to show what she can do in the way of making a husband out of raw material.

A London paper says the war in China may last for years. It will certainly take a long time to exhaust the available supply of victims.

The long and short of it: Daniel S. Vankinghouselensteinhousenboughenklater, of Madison, Wis., and Minister Sze, of Washington, D. C.

Some of the beaver furs make a nature lover feel sad when he thinks of the poor muskrats that had to be slaughtered to make them.

Col. Watterson tells what he would do if he were President. That is a harmless pastime that anybody can enjoy.

Varieties

Steel dies now are engraved by electricity.

Germany consumes sugar in steadily increasing quantities.

One of Berlin's ingenious engineers has constructed a portable swimming bath.

Japan now has 45 gas companies, against only seven five years ago.

During the last decade the contributions of Japanese Christians have about doubled.

Mexican business has been going on as if there was not a revolution in that country.

According to the latest figures Uncle Sam's farm hand pay roll represents $645,612,000.

In some parts of Australia the telephone is regarded as an amusement rather than a necessity.

At the London central meat market in 1910 nearly half a million tons of meat were delivered.

King George rules over 410,000,000 subjects, nearly a quarter of the population of the whole world.

There are few beggars in Switzerland, and two-fifths of the adult population have deposits in banks.

Olives may be cheaper. At least, the prospects in Spain and Italy are of the best, as the weather has been ideal for crops.

So rare is hydrophobia in Europe that fewer than a dozen fatal cases of the disease have been reported in the last ten years.

The Tokio municipality has decided to open labor exchanges throughout the city where employers can find help when needed.

On the prairie lands in the western provinces of Canada upward of one million Americans have settled.

According to a prominent minister in New York, there is one saloon for each 60 voters in the metropolis.

There are now 14,000 acres under fruit cultivation in Ireland—a large increase on previous totals.

The easiest word to pronounce in the English language is said to be "murmur." It is simply an expulsion of the breath repeated.

A French investigator has given Julius Caesar the credit for being one of the earliest and most earnest opponents of race suicide.

The Prince of Wales is the owner of one of the largest collections of post cards in the world. It consists of more than 10,000 varieties.

Fifteen years ago Moscow started a city pawnshop. Since then it has lent more than $27,000,000 on nearly 7,000,000 articles left in pawn.

A merchant in Georgia has this sign over his door: "Automobiles and funerals on the installment plan. When in need of either, or both, call on me."

Few steam locomotives can haul trains over more than a 2 per cent grade, while many electric railroads negotiate grades of nearly 7 per cent with ease.

The petroleum area of Pennsylvania covers 2,000 square miles and the gas area is 2,730 square miles, in which she excels all other states.

The floor of a large Paris theatre is reversible, one side being made for dancing and the other for carrying the seats, the whole revolving on a horizontal axis.

The Gatun dam at Panama is 2 times thicker than it is high, being about a half mile through at the base. Moreover, its crest is 115 feet above sea level.

The capitol in Washington is 118 years old. The corner stone was laid in September, 1793. But, old as the building is, it is not yet finished and probably never will be.

Chemistry has played an important part in the industrial history of Sweden. No less than 20 of the known chemical elements have been discovered by Swedes.

Trinity Corporation, New York, the richest church in the United States, has filed plans to have another branch church and rectory at Washington Heights, N. Y., to cost over $400,000.

North Dakota is the greatest of all prospective coal fields in this country. It is estimated that she can supply 499,996,000 short tons. Wyoming, Montana, Illinois and Colorado follow closely.

New York shows the greatest water power development of any of the states, due in a great measure to the harnessing of Niagara. The state has 6,513 wheels generating 885,862-horsepower.

According to a report to the French Academy of Sciences, all canned fish contain ptomaines, which, however, do not begin to increase appreciably until two days after a can has been opened.

Discoverers of an Egyptian worm that will eat the cotton boll weevil have been discouraged by learning that it is cannibalistic in its tendencies and will eat its companions as readily as weevils.

An insane asylum in Jerusalem is one of the latest philanthropic conceptions. The father of this Christian movement is the Rev. J. Bendt, who is now pastor of a similar institution in Berlin.

The polarity of electric batteries may be tested by soaking blotting paper in potassium iodide and starch, the paper showing a blue stain next the positive pole when placed between the poles.

Dr. Augusta Webster Reed, of New York, left $100,000 to Mrs. William Grant Brown, president of the City Federation of Women's clubs, with the request that it be used to carry out some of Dr. Reed's ideas.

The armies of Europe used to rely on the omnibus companies as a means of supplying a sudden demand for horses, but this can no longer be reckoned on, as autobuses are rapidly supplanting horse-drawn stages.

New Zealand dealers recently shipped several consignments of frozen ducks to London with good results. They sold for about 75 cents each and when ready for the table are said to have averaged up to the English product.

The automobile plow has arrived. You sit on a cushion with a steering gear in your hands, and down underneath the machine the blades of a plow are fixed. By this device 12 acres of land can be plowed in a day, and life is made easy for the farmer.

An international exposition of inventions was held at St. Louis recently. It was designed as an opportunity for inventors of devices to come in direct touch with possible users of their products. England has long had such an annual affair, which has been uniformly successful, but this is the first event of this character in this country.

Women of America

I will give you FREE my priceless prescriptions that have brought health and happiness to thousands of sick women in every state in the Union.

DR. JULIA D. GODFREY, Ft. Wayne, Ind

The story of my free offer to you is quickly told. I am a physician—a Specialist in Female Troubles. During my many years of practice, I have used numerous combinations of curative medicines for the treatment of troubles peculiar to women. I have kept records of results in case after case, so that I now have prescriptions for the successful treatment of each trouble listed in the coupon below. I do not sell these priceless prescriptions, but am going to send you FREE, an exact copy of the one I believe best suited for your relief. Read carefully the symptoms printed in the coupon; mark each trouble you have and send the coupon to me. As soon as I receive your letter, I will select the treatment that has given relief to other women who suffered as you do. I will tell you in a letter just what you must do to be well and will send you my 122-page Home Medical Book for Women. These gifts are FREE to you. The Prescription, the Letter of Advice and the Book mailed FREE, privately and postage paid. All weak, nervous, failing, fading, worn-out, discouraged, hopeless women need my help—the help I will give you free. For your health's sake, write me today.

Why I Can Do This

I am a woman and mother as well as a physician. I know all the details of a woman's life because I have experienced them—her greatest joys—her deepest sorrows. To this natural knowelge have been added study and experience in my profession. These combine to give me understanding of your troubles when you tell them to me—whether by letter or on the coupon. Thousands of women whom I have never seen say no man could understand and treat them as I have done. You will know how accurately I can prescribe for your troubles, as soon as you receive my gifts. Write me at once so I can send the Prescription, Letter of Advice and Book, all FREE to you as I have promised.

JUST SEND ME THIS COUPON---A 24

DR. JULIA D. GODFREY, Box A 24, Ft. Wayne, Ind.

Dear Doctor—Please send me a prescription for my case, letter of advice and your 122-page Book for Women, **all free and postage paid**—without any obligation on my part whatever.

My Name....................

Post Office.................... State....................

Age..........How long afflicted?.................... Are you married?..........

Make a cross (X) in front of your trouble. Two crosses (XX) in front of the one from which you suffer most.

..Constipation	..Female Weakness	..Kidney Trouble	..Catarrh
..Nervousness	..Bearing Down Feeling	..Bladder Trouble	..Piles
..Headache	..Painful Periods	..Womb Trouble	..Obesity
..Dizziness	..Leucorrhea	..Ovarian Trouble	..Skin Disease
..Pains in Back	..Whitish Discharge	..Itching Parts	..Impure Blood
..Stomach Trouble	..Change of Life	..Hot Flashes	..Rheumatism

Describe any other symptoms on a separate sheet if you wish.

NOT ENTHUSIASTIC OVER SHIP CANAL

Engineer's Report to Commission Says It's Feasible, Doubts Advisability.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 20.—Senator Burton, of Ohio, chairman of the National Waterways Commission, Saturday gave out to the press the report of Lieut. Col. George A. Zinn, of the corps of engineers, on the Ohio-Indiana ship canal project.

The project reported on has long been agitated and contemplates the joining of Lake Michigan and Lake Erie with a ship canal that will traverse northern Indiana and northern Ohio. The river and harbor act approved February 27 last directed the engineering bureau of the army to furnish to the National Waterways Commission engineering data relative to "the proposed canal from Lake Erie, by way of the Maumee river and Fort Wayne, or other direct and feasible route, to the southerly end of Lake Michigan." Lieut. Col. Zinn, a well known and capable engineering officer, was detailed to make the investigation and formulate a report.

Will Make Recommendation.

Having received the engineering report and having obtained a great deal of first-hand information through the recent meeting at Ft. Wayne, the National Waterways commission will proceed to formulate the recommendation which it will make to congress in connection with this project. One of three courses will be followed. The commission could recommend that congress commit itself to the construction of the canal, or that congress order a survey to be made, or that congress drop the whole matter as an impractical venture. There is no probability that the commission, in the light of such information as it now has, will recommend that congress commit itself to the project. It may order a survey to be made, with a view to widening its latitude of information, but it is not likely to go farther than that.

Feasible, but Inadvisable?

Lieut. Col. Zinn's report could hardly be called favorable to the general scheme. He freely concedes the feasibility of constructing a canal as suggested, but the advisability of doing so is a question he does not attempt to answer.

He dismisses peremptorily the idea of a ship canal, which he says must be abandoned, and if a canal is to be constructed it must be a barge canal. The probable cost, he says, can only be determined by a survey, but at a rough guess he estimates that a canal from Lake Erie to Lake Michigan, via the Maumee river and the Wabash valley, would cost $43,000,000.

"It is estimated," says Lieut. Col. Zinn, "that a survey party will consist of about 16 men, whose salaries and subsistence will cost about $60 per day, and that such a party will cover about two miles per day on the preliminary work and one mile per day on the location work; that is, one mile of completed work will cost about $40. It is estimated that it will cost about $20 per mile of canal to plot th field work and make completed drawings. The total cost per mile of survey will thus be about $60. The survey from Ft. Wayne to Michigan City will cost about $7,080, and from Toledo to Michigan City about $12,900."

The Proposed Route.

Relative to the route to be followed, which has been a subject of much argument, Lieut. Col. Zinn says:

"If the sole purpose of such a canal were to provide a water transportation between the two lakes, it should follow a straight line, or, if the cost of construction could be materially reduced thereby, a line which deviated but slightly from a straight line.

"If the purpose of the canal were to furnish not only a water-way connecting the lakes, but also a water transportation route connecting cities lying in the immediate territory and also the territory lying south in the valleys of the Wabash and Ohio rivers, the route selected would deviate very greatly to the south of a straight line between the two lakes. It is thus seen that the exact purpose for which the Lake Erie-Lake Michigan canal is to be constructed must first be determined before the best route can be selected and estimates of cost be prepared.

"The direct line between Toledo and Michigan City should not be dismissed from consideration entirely because of a high summit level or insufficiency of water supply, for both might be overcome by the use of mechanical lift locks. Not only does the directness and comparative length of such a route give it an advantage over less direct routes, but it also possesses the advantage of crossing a lesser number of trunk line railroads than other routes.

"Engineering considerations alone, therefore, seem to indicate that the proper route for a canal from Toledo to Michigan City should either be on a direct line between those places or should follow the Maumee to Ft. Wayne, thence to South Bend in a direct line and thence to Michigan City. Commercial and transportation conditions in the territory lying between the two lakes also indicate that the latter route should be chosen. That is to say, the canal should pass through the manufacturing cities of South Bend and Ft. Wayne and should connect with a future waterway between Lake Erie and the Ohio via the Miami or Wabash, which previous surveys have shown will necessarily be located near Ft. Wayne."

How to Get Rid of Pimples, Quick

Stuart's Calcium Wafers Act Quickly on Every Variety of Skin Troubles

Trial Package Sent Free to Prove It.

Sometimes people write us that they had used creams and lotions for years without effect, yet after five or six

"Stuart's Calcium Wafers Are Simply Grand for Pimples and All Skin Eruptions."

days of Stuart's Calcium Wafers their complexions were perfectly clear.

It is easy to understand why. Creams and lotions only get at the surface, while Stuart's Calcium Wafers go right into the blood, attacking the impurities that cause skin diseases. You'll never have a good complexion without pure blood.

Stuart's Calcium Wafers contain no poisonous drug of any kind. They are perfectly harmless and can be taken with absolute freedom. But they work almost like magic. Calcium Sulphide, their principal ingredient, is the greatest blood-cleanser known to science.

No matter how bad your skin may be, Stuart's Calcium Wafers will quickly work wonders with it. It's goodbye to blackheads, pimples, acne, boils, rash, eczema and a dirty "filled-up" complexion. A trial package to prove this fact will be sent free if you will send your name and address to F. A. Stuart Co., 422 Stuart Bldg., Marshall, Mich. Then you can get the regular size package at any drug store at 50 cents a box.

FREE LAND.

Another allotment of very choice valley fruit land, is now ready for distribution. Write immediately t the Jantha Plantation Co., Block 1567, Pittsburg, Pa., for application blanks. The only requirement is that five acres be planted in fruit trees within five years. Authorized improvement companies will plant the trees at reasonable prices, and market the fruit for the owners on shares.

WOMEN ARE TAUGHT TO VOTE

Regulation Booths Are Installed for Classes in Los Angeles.

Los Angeles, Cal., Nov. 15.—Women of Los Angeles received instructions yesterday on how to vote, thus preparing for the city election of December 5. For purposes of instruction officers of the Women's Progressive league had two double regulation voting booths installed in their headquarters and engaged a deputy city clerk to give private tutelage on how to cast ballots.

He Knows Indians and Will Settle Troubles

COL. H. L. SCOTT

Washington, Nov. 17.—Colonel Hugh L. Scott, commander of the Third cavalry, United States army, is the man who is believed to know more about Indian ways and talk than any other in the United States.

That is why he has been selected by the government to adjust the differences with the Hopi Indians of Arizona. The Indians know Colonel Scott as "Mole Tequop," which means "He talks with his hands." He has served several times as ambasador to various Indian tribes, always with success.

Colonel Scott has a long army record and has been governor of the Sulu archipelago and superintendent of the military academy at West point. He resigned the latter place to general Barry about a year ago. To the Moros of the Sulu islands he is the grand mogul and the embodiment of everything that is good in Americans. They are so sorry he left them that they are still asking the government from time to time to send him back.

BLIND OF NATION TO HAVE LIBRARY

Plans Made for Great Circulating Collection of Tangible Prints.

Washington, Nov. 17.—A national library for the blind, which will help to lighten the lives of thousands of blind persons scattered throughout the country, has been organized in Washington. The originators of the plan believe that within a short time the library will have at its command a large number of books for the blind which will be circulated through every state.

Dr. Thomas Nelson Page is president of the association; Miss Etta Josselyn Giffin, director; Miss Ella Loraline Dorsey, recording secretary; Charles J. Bell of the American Security and Trust company, treasurer; Mrs. Champ Clark, wife of Speaker Clark, national chairman membership committee.

The objects of this library are twofold: to furnish reading matter to the blind and also to furnish employment for the blind in the copying of books and music in tangible print.

It is planned to have a central library in Washington, with branches in all the big centers of the country. The books for the blind can be sent through the mails free of charge under the law. Thus it will be easy and inexpensive to circulate the books. Being exchanged periodically, all the books belonging to the national library would be placed within reach of every blind reader.

At present it is with great difficulty that blind persons are able to find any means of making money for their support. The employment of many blind copyists for the extension of the national library will give them remunerative employment. It has been estimated that a blind person can copy five pages of 168 words an hour at an average wages of $1.50 for six hours' work.

It is planned to have an executive committee composed of the national officers and the governors of the various states. The membership in the library association is divided into four classes—active, associate, honorary and life. The initiation fee is $1 and the annual dues $2. Associate members will pay $5 annually, and $50 will constitute a life membership fee. The initiation and life fees will go to the national treasury for the purpose of buying and printing books.

NO NOBLES IN CABINET

New Premier, Yuan Shi Kai, Includes a Few Manchus, However.

Peking, Nov. 16.—A cabinet formed by Premier Yuan Shi Kai was announced in an imperial edict issued today. It includes a few Manchus, but no nobles. Some of the ablest men of China are omitted but under the circumstances the ministry is considered satisfactory.

Practically the entire southern half of Fo-Kien province has gone over to the revolutionists and there are disorders in the interior.

U. S. May Send Troops.

Washington, Nov. 16.—Not a soldier will leave the Philippines for China except upon orders from President Taft. Such orders have not yet been given and it is said that before acting the President is awaiting the arrival in Washington late today of Secretary of War Stimson and Major General Leonard Wood, chief of staff, who are returning from the west.

In anticipation of the issue of the order the war department has made every preparation for a speedy movement of the regiment from Manila to Chin Wing Tao on the railroad running from Peking via Tien Tsin to Mukden.

GRAFTS LIP ON HIS PATIENT

Philadelphia Physician Performs Delicate Operation for Cancer.

Philadelphia, Nov. 17.—Philadelphia's surgeons performed several delicate operations in hospitals for the benefit of visiting delegates in the Clincal Congress of Surgeons. Dr. Ernest Laplace performed the difficult feat of removing a cancer from the lower lip and the tongue.

In this Dr. Laplace was forced to form a new lower lip, which he accomplished by removing small pieces of the cheeks in V shape and then placing the strips of flesh upon each other and uniting them in the median line.

Dr. L. T. Ashcraft operated upon a patient suffering from cancer of the bladder. He used a cystoscope to gain a view of the interior of the organ and then by means of a fine copper wire destroyed the growth of the cancer.

STORM REAPS 20 LIVES

Gales Off East Coast Wreck at Least a Dozen Vessels.

Boston, Nov. 18.—The high gales of the last 48 hours have caused the destruction or serious injury of a dozen or more sailing craft, while at least a score of seamen have perished.

The worst disaster was that which befell the Norwegeian full rigged ship Antigu of Christiania at Martin river, at the mouth of the gulf of St. Lawrence. A violent gale drove the big vessel on the rocks Thursday night and of the crew of 18 men, 15 perished in the terrific seas. The survivors were picked up, suffering from cold and exposure, yesterday. The Antigua is a total wreck.

Cling to Rigging.

Another wreck was that of the three-masted schooner Charles H. Woolston, Port Johnson for Boothbay, on Great Point Rip, Nantucket. Capt. D. E. McCauley and his crew of five men clung to the rigging nearly six hours and finally were rescued by lifesavers.

Through the aid of the revenue cutters Gresham, Acushnet and Androscoggin, the damaged schooner Ella Clifton, New Bedford for Bangor, was assisted to a safe anchorage at Bass river. Another schooner in distress, the John J. Houson, was assisted by the Acushnet. The schooner Itasca, which left Portland Nov. 8 for Boston, is missing and it is feared she encountered the full force of the gales.

Seven Taken Off.

The crew of seven men of the oyster sloop Lillian F. Evans, of Alexandria, Va., were taken off their craft Thursday afternoon off Tangier bar, Chesapeake bay, by the Maryland pilot steamer Pilot. The sloop was in a sinking condition, but the captain of the Pilot succeeded in getting a line to the Evans, which was towed to the mouth of the Great Wicomico river, where the sloop's crew landed.

Half a dozen schooners have been wrecked or badly damaged in the maritime provinces, including the three-masted schooner Elma, ashore near St. John; schooner Wanita, ashore near Parrsboro, N. S.; the Shamrock, aground at Port Apique, N. S. and the North America, wrecked at Souris, P. E. I. The crews escaped.

IMPUTES CRUELTY TO WOMEN

Jenkin Lloyd-Jones Says They Encourage Slaughter of Birds.

Beloit, Wis., Nov. 17.—Jenkin Lloyd Jones, pastor of Unity church Chicago, and head of Abraham Lincoln center, bitterly denounced women who encouraged the slaughter of birds by wearing them in their hats, in an address yesterday before the Wisconsin Dairymen's association annual convention here. In his audience were a woman member of the Beloit college faculty and several high school girls wearing feather-trimmed hats.

Mexicans know a good show from a bad one. On the opening night of a well advertised entertainment at Vera Cruz not long ago over a thousand persons attended. The following night there were only six persons in the theatre.

WOULD QUIT FARM FOR WAR

Turkish Tillers in North Dakota Are Ready to Go.

Fargo, N. D., Nov. 16.—Four thousand Turkish farmers in Morton county, N. D., are anxious to go to Tripoli and aid their fatherland in fighting the Italians, according to J. S. Kadrie, who arrived in Fargo today to arrange for transportation.

The Turks, who have been farming in North Dakota for three years, were aroused by newspaper reports of the alleged slaughter of women and children in Tripoli, Kadrie said.

WANTS STEEL PROBE STOPPED

Trust's Counsel Says Government's Suit Supersedes It.

Washington, Nov. 20.—Richard V. Lindabury, counsel for the United States Steel corporation, made objection before the Stanley Steel trust investigating committee today to a continuance of the hearing, in view of the government's suit against the steel corporation. He argued that to continue the hearing would be against the provisions of the resolution of congress authorizing inquiry into acts not under investigation by the government. The committee at once went into executive session.

A BRAIN WORKER

Must Have the kind of Food That Nourishes Brain.

"I am a literary man whose nervous energy is a great part of my stock in trade and ordinarily I have little patience with breakfast foods and the extravagant claims made of them. But I cannot withhold my acknowledgement of the debt that I owe to Grape-Nuts food.

"I discovered long ago that the very bulkiness of the ordinary diet was not calculated to give one a clear head, the power of sustained, accurate thinking. I always felt heavy and sluggish in mind as well as body after eating the ordinary meal, which diverted the blood from the brain to the digestive apparatus.

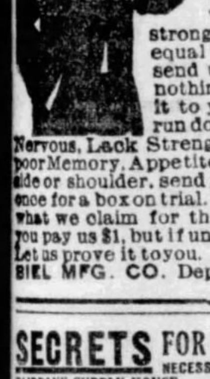
"I tried foods easy of digestion, but found them usually deficient in nutriment. I experimented with many breakfast foods, and they, too, proved unsatisfactory, till I reached Grape-Nuts. And then the problem was solved.

"Grape-Nuts agreed with me perfectly from the beginning, satisfying my hunger and supplying the nutriment that so many other prepared foods lack.

"I had not been using it very long before I found that I was turning out an unusual quantity and quality of work. Continued use has demonstrated to my entire satisfaction that Grape-Nuts food contains the elements needed by the brain and nervous system of the hard working public writer." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

"There's a reason," and it is explained in the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.



DON'T WAIT Send your name today, and we will mail you a full $1 box of Biel's Nerve Tablets on trial. If they prove that they will restore you to health, give back your vigor, and make you feel strong, healthy and vigorous, equal to the pleasures of life, send us $1, otherwise we ask nothing—not a penny, we leave it to you to judge. If you are run down, have dizzy spells, are Nervous, Lack Strength, Vim, Vigor, Vitality, poor Memory, Appetite, are thin, pain over heart side or shoulder, send your name and address at once for a box on trial. When sure that they are what we claim for them by actual trial, then you pay us $1, but if uncertain, you pay nothing. Let us prove it to you. Write today. BIEL MFG. CO. Dept. 1138 Denver, Colo.

ASTHMA CURED TO STAY CURED No relapse. No return of choking spells or other asthmatic symptoms. Whetzel system of treatment approved by best U. S. medical authorities as the only system known to permanently cure the disease. **FREE TEST TREATMENT** including medicines, prepared for any one giving a full description of the case and sending names of 2 asthmatic sufferers. Address FRANK WHETZEL, M. D. Dept. 8. American Express Building, Chicago.

SECRETS FOR WOMEN Send 2c stamp for catalog of RUBBER NECESSITIES, TOILET GOODS AND REMEDIES. FAIRBANK SUPPLY HOUSE. 6 60 Wabash Ave., Chic

TELLS ABOUT **50,000 BOOKS FREE BY MAIL** *WORTH $10 TO ANY MAN*

Every afflicted man, suffering from any **man disease**, should write quick for his copy of this **Wonderful Free Book**. It tells in plain, strong, simple words how any man can **privately cure himself at home**, of such diseases as Blood Poison (Inherited or Acquired), Vital Weakness, Loss of Power, Nervous Debility, Indiscretions, Organic or Contagious Disease, the After-effects of Fast Living; Stomach, Liver, Kidney and Bladder Troubles. No matter how long you have suffered; how old or stubborn your case; how often you have failed to find relief or how discouraged and down-hearted you are—**this book will be a revelation**—give you new hope—a new lease on life. It is chuck full of good, sound logic and advice—just the things you should know and follow. If you want your **old-time health, strength and manhood** restored, send **RIGHT NOW** for your copy of this **Great Guide to Health**—mailed **FREE**, postpaid in plain, sealed envelope.

THE HOME CURE OF MEN'S AILMENTS

DR. JOS. LISTER & CO. 983 Northwestern Bldg. Chicago, Ills., U. S. A.

TOBACCO HABIT CONQUERED IN 3 DAYS

I offer a genuine, guaranteed remedy for tobacco or snuff habit, in 72 hours. It is mild, pleasant, strengthening. Overcomes that peculiar **nervousness** and craving for **cigarettes, cigars, pipe, chewing tobacco or snuff**. One man in 10 can use tobacco without apparent injury; to the other 9 it is **poisonous** and seriously **injures the health** in several ways, causing such disorders as nervous dyspepsia, **sleeplessness**, gas, belching, **gnawing**, or other uncomfortable sensation in stomach, **constipation, headache, weak eyes, loss of vigor, red spots on skin, throat irritation, asthma, bronchitis, heart failure, lung trouble, catarrh, melancholy**, neurasthenia, impotency, loss of memory and will power, impure (poisoned) blood, rheumatism, lumbago, sciatica, neuritis, **heartburn, torpid liver, loss of appetite**, bad teeth, **foul breath**, enervation, lassitude, **lack of ambition**, weakening and falling out of hair and many other disorders. **It is unsafe and torturing** to attempt to cure yourself of tobacco or snuff habit by suddenly stopping—don't do it. The correct method is to **eliminate the nicotine poison** from the system, strengthen the weakened, irritated membranes and nerves and genuinely overcome the craving. You can quit tobacco and enjoy yourself a thousand times better while feeling always in robust health. My FREE book tells all about the **wonderful 3 days Method**. Inexpensive, reliable. Also **Secret Method** for conquering habit in another **without his knowledge**. Full particulars including my book on **Tobacco and Snuff Habit** mailed in plain wrapper, free. Don't delay. Keep this and **pass it on**. This adv. may not appear again. Mention if you smoke or chew. EDW. J. WOODS, 534 Sixth Ave., 490 K New York, N.Y.

Special Advice to Women Only

I often receive letters from ladies who say they have been told to write to me by some friend who has cured herself at home by my special method which I explain Free to all women who write. (**This is no C. O. D. scheme.**)

If **you** are in poor health, and have not yet learned of this easy method, **write today**, no matter what your age or condition, and I will tell you just how you can cure yourself at home at a cost of only 12c a week, if you suffer from leucorrhœa or whitish discharges; ulceration, displacement, or falling of the womb; profuse, scanty, painful, or irregular periods; uterine or ovarian tumors or growths; pains in the head, back, or bowels; bearing down feelings, nervousness, creeping feeling up the spine, melancholy, desire to cry, hot flashes, weariness, kidney and bladder weakness; or any ailment peculiar to our sex.

Why risk an operation and pay out hundreds of dollars, when in most cases, you can get the results you desire, for a cost of 12c a week? Remember I willingly send a full explanation Free to all sufferers interested, and leave you to judge for yourself whether you wish to try this successful home method, which any woman or girl can use without interference with other duties. It costs you nothing to learn all about it—merely send me your address, tell me how you suffer if you wish; it will be kept confidential, and I will reply at once in a sealed envelope.

WRITE NOW, while you have the address.

MRS. M. SUMMERS, 129 E. Washington Ave., South Bend, Ind.

$3.50 Recipe Free, For Weak Men

Send Name and Address Today ---You Can Have It Free and Be Strong and Vigorous.

I have in my possession a prescription for nervous debility, lack of vigor, weakened manhood, failing memory and lame back, brought on by excesses, unnatural drains, or the follies of youth, that has cured so many worn and nervous men right in their own homes—without any additional help or medicine—that I think every man who wishes to regain his manly power and virility, quickly and quietly, should have a copy. So I have determined to send a copy of the prescription free of charge, in a plain, ordinary sealed envelope to any man who will write me for it.

This prescription comes from a physician who has made a special study of men and I am convinced it is the surest-acting combination for the cure of deficient manhood and vigor failure ever put together.

I think I owe it to my fellow men to send them a copy in confidence so that any man anywhere who is weak and discouraged with repeated failures may stop drugging himself with harmful patent medicines, secure what I believe is the quickest-acting restorative, upbuilding, SPOT-TOUCHING remedy ever devised, and so cure himself at home quietly and quickly. Just drop me a line like this: Dr. A. E. Robinson, 3938 Luck Building, Detroit, Mich., and I will send you a copy of this splendid recipe in a plain ordinary envelope free of charge. A great many doctors would charge $3.00 to $5.00 for merely writing out a prescription like this—but I send it entirely free.

LADIES $1000 Reward! I positively guarantee my Great Successful "MONTHLY" Remedy. Safely relieves some of the longest, most obstinate abnormal cases in 3 to 5 days. No harm, pain or interference with work. MAIL $1.50. Double Strength $2.00. DR. J. D. SOUTHINGTON CO., KANSAS CITY, MO.

A BLESSING TO WOMEN Send 2c stamp for illustrated catalog of Rubber goods, toilet articles, druggists' sundries, etc. Desk 2, Adv. M. O. House, 160 N. 5th ave., Chicago.

MAIL ORDER MARKET

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

These advertisements are full of interest to everybody. Over a million people see these columns every week. Read them carefully and write at once to every advertiser whose proposition appeals to you.

RATE—60 cents per agate line (count seven words to a line). Cash with order. No advertisement accepted for less than two lines or more than twenty-one lines. Forms close Tuesday morning preceding the date of issue.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

FOR SALE—Drain tile works 3 to 15 inch., 21 acres, 12-room house, fine location; if interested write. J. W. Cook, Bluffton, Ind.

MALE HELP WANTED.

WANTED—Railway Mail Clerks. Average salary, $1,100. Alternate weeks off with full pay. Examinations everywhere soon. Send for schedule of places. Franklin Institute, Dept. P 32, Rochester, N. Y.

MEN wanted to distribute circulars in nearly every state; no canvassing. Enclose stamp for reply. International Adv. Ass'n., Minneapolis, Minn.

HELP WANTED.

7,000 GOVERNMENT POSITIONS open. Write for list. Franklin Institute, Dept. P 32, Rochester, N. Y.

Local representative wanted. Splendid income assured right man to act as our representative after learning our business thoroughly by mail. Former experience unnecessary. All we require is honesty, ability, ambition and willingness to learn a lucrative business. No soliciting or traveling. This is an exceptional opportunity for a man in your section to get into a big paying business without capital and become independent for life. Write at once for full particulars. Address E. R. Marden, Pres. The National Co-Operative Real Estate Company, L 508 Marden Building, Washington, D. C.

500 MEN 20 to 40 years old wanted at once for electric railway motormen and conductors; $60 to $100 a month; no experience necessary; fine opportunity; no strike; write immediately for application blank. Address Box 500, care of Weekly Blade, Toledo, O.

FREE tuition to one student each county; mail course shorthand, bookkeeping, typewriting. Books, etc., only expense. Southern Correspondence Institute, New Orleans.

AGENTS WANTED.

EARN $10 to $15 a week and hold your position besides. No canvassing. We, as manufacturers of patented just in season specialties, have new easy mail order plans to keep factories busy. We furnish everything. Large profits; small capital; experience unnecessary. If you are one of the want-to-go-ahead kind, write for our most modern plans. Sworn statements. J. M. Pease Mfg. Co., 285 Pease Bldg., Michigan St., Buffalo, N. Y.

AGENTS—$25 a week easily made fitting glasses. We teach you how. Write for particulars. "Tru-Sight" Spectacle Co., Blossburg, Pa.

NORTH CAROLINA FARM LANDS.

FARM for profit in Eastern North Carolina The "Nation's Garden Spot." Leads other localities for vegetables, fruits and staple farming on small capital. Homeseekers and investors write Carolina Trucking Development Co., 817 Southern Bldg., Wilmington, N. C.

POSTCARDS.

TWENTY Beautiful Gold Embossed Christmas, New Years, Good Luck and Floral post cards, only 10c; lovely designs; very finest quality; not the cheap kind. Seymour Card Co., Dept. 406, Topeka, Kans.

FOR SALE—FARMS.

ON account of death in family I am alone on the 120-a. farm; will sell the same for $60 per a.; 2 houses, 2 barns; splendid clay soil. H. A. Fisher, R. D. 3, Charlotte, Mich.

FOR SALE—Walnut Park Farm, 190 acres. Level, good improvements, soil, water, orchard, timber and markets; terms part cash, balance on time or trade; what have you? J. M. Lowell, R. 2, B. 53, Bristol, Ind.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS.

BIRTHDAYS, Best Wishes, Comics, Lovers Mottoes, etc. Biggest values ever offered in variety and quality. Full information regarding our cash commission offer sent with each order. DeKalb Watch Co., Auburn, Ind.

SILK ribbon from factory to you at wholesale price; save 50% by buying from factory. Satisfaction guaranteed. Send stamp for large sample pieces free. D. Curt Cline silk mills, Fayetteville, Pa.

FREE to housekeepers. You need our perfect egg separator; send us 10 family addresses and we will send it free, postpaid. Johnston Supply Co., 218½ Post st., Spokane, Wash.

SEND me 40c and I will send you my new game board patented July 18, 1911; extremely interesting; you can't buy them from any store; also state rights for sale. Ray S. Crocker, Wellington, Ohio.

TOBACCO HABIT.

TOBACCO HABIT CURED or No Cost— Harmless home treatment of roots and herbs. Sure, pleasant permanent. Send your name now. Ni-Ko Works, 14, Wichita Kansas.

PERSONAL.

LADIES—When delayed or irregular use Triumph Pills, always dependable. "Relief" and particulars free. Write National Medical Institute, Milwaukee, Wis.

Marriage paper mailed free, reliable, best published. Eastern Agency, 69, Bridgeport, Conn.

GET MARRIED—Matrimonial paper with advertisements marriageable people from all sections, rich, poor, young, old, Protestants, Catholics, mailed sealed free. "The Correspondent," Toledo, Ohio.

MARRY—Book of descriptions mailed sealed free; many wealthy. The Exchange, Box 525 A. G., Kansas City, Mo.

MARRY—Best plan on earth, sent free; photos of every lady member. THE PILOT, Dept. 39, Marshall, Mich.

MARRY—Many wealthy members will marry All ages. Description free Reliable Club, Dept. 56, Box 26, Oakland, Cal

LISTEN—Don't read this if you don't care where your money goes. We can show you how to save half or more on anything you need, whether it be a paper of needles or a $500 diamond, groceries, men's, ladies' and boys' clothing, furniture, jewelry or any merchandise. Best granulated sugar at 4c a pound; Uneeda Biscuits, 3c; 5 bars Lenox soap, 14c; best $12 suits of clothes, $4.75; best $20 suit, $8.75; best guaranteed $25 sewing machine, $10.65; floor oilcloth, 18c a yard; ladies' guaranteed 14-k solid gold watch, $9.50; or anything you can think of at the same low prices; booklets free, city, country or anywhere, write or call; lady agents wanted everywhere The Harrison System, 202 Pittsburg Life Building, Pittsburg, Pa.

WANTED—More advertisers to know that TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE is a big business getter. Use its columns every issue and get big results. Advertising rates reasonable, circulation guaranteed. Address, Weekly Blade, Toledo, O.

A five-line advertisement, same size and style as the above, will cost only $3.00 for one insertion in the

Mail Order Market Column of

The Toledo Weekly Blade

You can place your proposition in a **Quarter Million Homes**, from Maine to California, and before over a **Million Readers** every week.

A new business can be started or you can buy, sell or trade by using the Mail Order Market of The Toledo Weekly Blade.

FILL OUT THE COUPON BELOW.

MAIL ORDER MARKET.

Figure 7 words to a line, each line costing 60c. Send cash with order. Address your letter to Toledo Weekly Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

Gentlemen—I enclose copy of an advertisement to measure...... lines, which I desire you to insert in the MAIL ORDER MARKET. I am sending remittance of $...... to cover the cost of same.

Name ....

Street ....

City and State....................

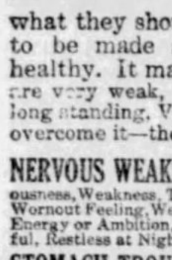
Why Suffer the Dangers of Stricture? I found the cure 17 years ago. SAFE. PAINLESS. Stricture dethrones health and vitality. My book explains symptoms and cure. Enclose 2-cent stamp for postage. NO FREE SAMPLE FRAUD. G. ALLAN ROWE, M. D. 110 NORTH PEARL ST. S., BUFFALO, N. Y.

BED WETTING Completely cured, all ages. Box Penine, full directions FREE. MISSOURI REMEDY CO., Block 12 St. Louis, Mo

Wise Women & discreet men use our remedies, toilet necessities, rubber goods, appliances, etc. "HINTS and HELPS," and illustrated catalog 2c. Address Webster Specialty Co. K 39 Chicago

PLANTEN'S C & C OR BLACK CAPSULES REMEDY FOR MEN

FREE Dollar Bottle Vitaline YOU PAY NOTHING FOR IT



We have proven our scientific formula of Vitaline is a treatment for the diseases and symptoms mentioned below—it is reliable and there is no doubt about this. Vitaline tablets are just the treatment so many are looking for, what they should have and must have to be made strong, vigorous and healthy. It makes no difference if you are very weak, hopeless and your trouble long standing, Vitaline tablets should easily overcome it—they will not disappoint you.

NERVOUS WEAKNESS, DEBILITY—Lost Vitality, Nervousness, Weakness, Twitching, Jerking, Easily Excited, Wornout Feeling, Weak, Aching Back, Lack of Strength, Energy or Ambition, Bad Dreams, Poor Memory, Bashful, Restless at Night, Despondent.

STOMACH TROUBLES—Pain in Stomach, Loss of Appetite, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Bad Taste or Breath, Sick Headache, Bloated, Heartburn, Sour Belching, Spitting Up, Catarrh, Gas, Gnawing, Nervousness.

HEART WEAKNESS—Fluttering, Skipping, Palpitation, Pain in Heart, Side or Shoulder Blade, Short Breath, Weak, Sinking, Cold or Dizzy Spells, Swelling, Rheumatism, Throbbing in Excitement or Exertion.

CATARRH—Hawking, Spitting, Nose Running, Watery or Yellowish Matter or Stopped Up, Sneezing, Dull Headache, Coughing, Deafness; Pains in Kidneys, Bladder, Lungs, Stomach or Bowels may be Catarrh.

BLOOD TROUBLES—General Debility, Paleness, Thin, Weak, Run-Down, Nervous, Rash, Sores, Ulcers, Pimples, Chilly or Feverish, Loss of Flesh and Strength.

FOR STRENGTH AND HEALTH

FILL COUPON BELOW

by writing your name and address. Send just 10c in stamps or coin to get the bottle packed and pay postage. This is all you have to do to get a $1 bottle of Vitaline Tablets free. We give you the $1 bottle without cost or obligation to prove what a wonderful remedy Vitaline Tablets are. We know when you have taken them you'll say with a glad heart that you have at last found the right medicine. Vitaline tablets act on the Vital Organs that generate vitality and create the nerve force which makes one feel strong, vigorous and healthy, equal to all the duties and pleasures of robust strength and health. They give you vigor and vitality every day and restore you so fast and completely you never knew there was anything the matter.

Vitaline tablets are guaranteed by us under the U. S. Pure Food and Drugs Law by Guarantee No. 38379. You never had anything like them, combining their wonderful curing and strengthening powers.

We send you our illustrated book, "Vitality." You have never seen one like it. Our testimonials from people benefited after ten to forty years of doctoring will convince you of all we claim for Vitaline tablets.

Exact size of Bottle containing 120 Vitaline tablets

ENCLOSE 10 CENTS IN STAMPS OR COIN, for Postage, Packing, Etc.

American Home Treatment Company, Dept. 33C , Marine Building, Chicago

I enclose amount for postage and packing. Send at once by mail in plain package, $1.00 bottle Vitaline Tablets, without cost or obligation to me.

NAME....................

ADDRESS....................

The Peace Page.

CONDUCTED BY ELIZABETH AYRES

THE BLADE BOOK

By BLADE WRITERS.

"SEWARD'S IÇE BOX."

In the morning of November 13, 1911, a letter from Alaska, written September 25, reached the end of its journey at The Peace Page desk. It is entered as Chapter Twenty-first of The Blade Book.

A collection of Alaskan posies and foliage, arranged in book form, came with it for steady company, together with a half dozen postcards, picturing Alaskan scenes. The colors of the flowers and leaves are as fresh and bright, as though they were gathered yesterday. They have lovely flowers, up in the far north country.

The letter you will find good reading. I am sorry the writer of it is too bashful to let his name and address be known, but in connection with these he wrote, "please omit." They are omitted because I never tell anything I am asked not to.—Elizabeth.

Editor Peace Page—Here comes a delegate from Seward's Ice Chest. I am a subscriber of The Blade, and I see letters from every state and territory in the union. I have never seen any letters written by actual residents of Alaska, so I thought I might try to break my way into the Cozy Corner. It will soon be winter here and a cozy corner is a pleasant place to be.

I have lived in the north 11 years; six years in the Klondike and five years in Alaska. I follow mining for a living. We have about four or five months of summer, real, beautiful summer, very little rain and cool weather, with two months of perpetual daylight. Vegetation grows very fast, after the ground gets thawed out.. Wild flowers are plentiful. Blueberries, cranberries, raspberries and red currants grow wild, all over the hills. Vegetables are raised in the Tannana valley. I live on the Chatanika river, in, or close to the Arctic circle. The winters are long. We lose sight of the sun for about two months. Daylight during the short days is for six or seven hours. Life in Alaska is like life in Ohio. Life is whatever we make it in any country.

Wild game and fish are plentiful. Carriboo pass back and forth along the ridges, just as the buffalo roamed the plains in the early days of the west. They travel in herds, sometimes thousands in one bunch. Everyone in this vicinity is making preparations to get his winter meat. We are out about eight miles from Fairbanks, the largest town in the interior of Alaska. It is 400 miles from the southeastern coast by the overland trail. The population is about 1,500. It has two hospitals, five churches, two schools, a free library, three newspapers, hotels galore, several places of amusement, and three automobiles. The children are healthy and attend school all winter.

The mail and passengers are carried to and from the coast in winter by stages drawn by four horses. There are two stages in and two out each week. Men, women and children travel back and forth on them. There is quite a bit of travel by private rigs and men, who have more time than money, walk out. The fare on the stages is $125. There are road houses every twenty or twenty-five miles. Meals are $1.50 and beds $1. During the summer we have transportation by steamboats of the Mississippi river type. Navigation by water opens about the third week in May and closes the last week in September.

The mail system is very poor, especially in the winter. The winter mail contract calls for 2,200 pounds of mail for all the interior of Alaska. We really need twice that amount. The first class mail is loaded first, and then second class is taken on. If more mail remains than the contract calls for it is held over until the boats run the next summer. The accumulation of mail on the coast in the spring amounts to tons and tons. The mail between Fairbanks and Nome is hauled by dogs. All the mail on the Yukon river is handled by dogs. Twenty-five cents is the smallest coin in circulation in the interior; wages for labor is $8 a day, or $5 and board, but the season is so short and men work so hard I would not advise men to come to Alaska to work in the mines. I never worked for wages, I always manage to work for myself.

Alaska is like all frontier countries. Opportunities are plentiful. If a man is lucky he may do well, but everyone has to rustle as hard here as he does elsewhere. Reading matter is sometimes very scarce with we fellows in the hills. The Toledo Blade is a welcome visitor. I think I can truthfully say The Blade is more welcome here than it is in any other place in the world. We do not get all the papers that are sent, but those we do get are very much enjoyed. They are passed from one fellow to another and never destroyed. I have been in all the western states and enjoy reading the letters on The Peace Page.

This letter may be a tangled-up affair. I am not accustomed to writing letters. I was "stuck" for pastime today and thought I might practice a little. I will close now, with best wishes to The Blade and its tribe.—Alaska Roughneck.

Our Correspondence

A sign o' the times in Toledo: Christmas displays in the shop windows. Many pretty things to look at, and toyland has come to town. Christ is coming also.

If you have anything you wish to write about Christmas; any holiday suggestions to make, or real-life Christmas stories to tell, it is time to "get busy." It is only a short time now, before the holiday will be here.

All of "you girls," who have sent buckwheat cake recipes, are thanked. Buckwheat cakes will be in print before long. Likewise they will be on the griddle, when it is time for breakfast in this broad land.

Sue Collins, of Prairieton, Ind., wants "you southern writers to wake up and give us some more talk about the sunny south. And those who have promised us more travel letters, come on. We are waiting with expectation, because we remember the others, how fine they were."

Mrs. C. N. Burlingame, of Chehalis, Wash., is making inquiry regarding The Bugle Call, a song book, which was used in the school she attended, during war times. The first piece was, Brothers, Awake to the Bugle Call. If anyone wishes to give information concerning this book, kindly send it to our Washington friend, not to The Blade.

Hazel Bowman, of Colorado: Your letter came this morning, Nov. 20. Thank you for writing. We are glad to have news from your "diggings."

Be sure to write Peace Page on the envelopes of all letters intended for this page. Sign your real name to your letter—this will not be printed if you say "no"—and if you like us, be a Blade Booster, thus helping the cause of Peace along.

For all postcards and posies, for the kind wishes and words of encouragement, I am more than obliged.—Elizabeth.

POEMS REQUESTED

From Virginia comes this one: Will you kindly publish the poem, Knights of the Golden Horseshoe? We will if we can get it.

The Washerwoman's Song, by Frank Wade, is wanted.

Wanted: The old hymn beginning, "Drooping souls no longer grieve."

One of our friends in Oregon, having recently acquired a grandson named James, wants to get hold of a rhyme entitled, What They Called Him. The names, Jim, Jimmie, Jamie and James come into this. Anyone know it?

MERRY-GO-ROUND

Picture made from a postcard sent Martha E. Pearson, of Fitzgerald, Georgia. She writes: "The compress is a busy place at this time. They press bales of five hundred pounds, into the thickness of a few inches, for export to other countries."

TRY TO:

Do all the good you can,
In all the ways you can,
To all the people you can,
Just as long as you can.

Object of the M. G. R.: Mental, moral and social improvement.

THE HOBBIES

The Hobby question has proved interesting to so many that our discussion seems likely to contine for some time, thanks to Penamite Jake, who started it going. Hobbies seem to be so numerous, the subject does not lack for variety, and it is surely filled with human nature. Today we have a little bit more.

LEARN SOMETHING NEW

Dear M. G. R.'s—Both you and the Cozy Corner have interested me for so long, I did not know where to take my seat. Hearing that hobbies are popular, I have mounted one. It is this: To learn something new, outside my work each year. This has caused me to look upon life with a broader vision and taught me to treasure every minute. Although I am working ten hours a day away from home, I have found time in the winter evenings of the past six years to learn more or less of photography, pyrography, brass work, embroidery, water colors, music, gymnasium work and Bible study. The only objection I have to my hobby is, it does not permit me to be as sociable as I like.

Thankssgiving day is approaching. I wish to say to those of you who will be with relatives, to try and make their day a pleasantly remembered one. To those of you who have no relatives or are absent from them, heartfelt sympathy is extended by—Peace Pager of Indiana.

"BE SATISFIED"

Dear Elizabeth and all The Blade Family—If you will allow me a little space, I will try my hand at writing, and if this is passed on to the waste basket to make room for a better letter, I shall not be overly envious of its writer.

I do not believe I have any special hobby, though I have one concerning this world's riches—that is, "Be satisfied with what you have; let well enough alone."

I believe everybody should try very hard to be satisfied with his surroundings and not be envious of his luckier neighbors. I like to see both men and women economize and strive to make an honest living, though I do not believe in not resting. I love to read, and I read quite a bit, too, and get so interested sometimes that I almost forget there is anything else to do except to read.

I am making a cook book and I paste every Blade recipe in it. Thanks to the ladies who send in those recipes. I am just a young housekeeper, and I find The Blade recipes I have tried are all right. My mother is dead and I keep house for my father and three brothers. I taught for two terms of school, but I would rather keep house. Do not think I am an old maid. I am not a score of years old, but I shall be next month.

Captain Jack, I wish you and your wife much joy and a long and happy life. This is getting to be a rather lengthy letter for the first. Best wishes to Elizabeth and all the rest, including Mary Cassidy. Here's hoping I may be permitted to join The Blade family.—Ivy of West Virginia.

You are one of us, Miss Ivy. Envy is, of course, a waste of time and strength. It never gets us anywhere or anything. Has anyone a word to say regarding the "be satisfied?"—Elizabeth.

HEART OF THE ROCKIES

Dear M. G. R.—I wonder if you will stop a minute and let a reader from Idaho take a ride. We live on a homestead in the Cour de Alene Indian reservation, in the heart of the Rocky mountains. The timber is very thick on our place and we have plenty of deer, bear and coyotes. We are just two miles from the "shadowy St. Joe," the highest navigable river in the world.

I am not a subscriber of The Blade, but my grandfather has been for many years and sends it to us every week. It is always a looked-for guest and we would be lost without it. I enjoy the letters of the Peace Page very much. I hope this is not too long, if not I will see you again some day and tell you more of the "Wonderful West."—Mrs. G. E. Harter, "Springdale Homestead," Idaho.

One of our Connecticut friends would like the poem beginning: Oh, mother, I've been with the angels today, out in the forest, alone to play.

Mrs. Proctor's poem entitled Two Homes, is asked for; first line: "Seest thou my home, 'tis where yon woods are waving."

POETS' CORNER

WHISTLING IN HEAVEN

By Grace B. Faxon.

You're surprised that I ever should say so.
Just wait till the reason I've given;
Why I say I shan't care for the music,
Unless there is whistling in heaven;
Then you'll think it no very great wonder.
Nor so strange, nor so wild a conceit,
That unless there's a boy there a whistling.
It's music will not be complete.

It was late in the autumn of '70,
We had come from our far eastern home
Just in season to build us a cabin,
Ere the cold of the winter should come;
And we lived all the while in our wagon,
That husband was clearing the place
Where the house was to stand; and the clearing
And building it took many days.

So that our heads were scarce sheltered
Under its roof, when our store
Of provisions was almost exhausted,
And husband must journey for more;
And the nearest place where he could get them
Was yet such a distance away,
That it forced him from home to be absent
At least a whole night and a day.

You see we'd but two or three neighbors,
And the nearest was more than a mile,
And we hadn't found time yet to know them,
For we had been busy the while;
And the man who had helped at the raising
Just stayed till the job was well done
And as soon as his money was paid him
Had shouldered his ax and had gone.

Well, husband just kissed me and started;
I could scarcely suppress a deep groan
At the thought of remaining with baby
So long in the house all alone;
For, my dear, I was childish and timid,
And braver ones might well have feared;
For the wild wolf was often heard prowling,
And savages sometimes appeared.

But I smothered my grief and my terror
Till husband was off on his ride;
And then in my arms I took Josey,
And all the day long sat and cried,
As I thought of the long dreary hours,
When the darkness of night should fall,
And I was so utterly helpless,
With no one in reach of my call.

And when the night came with its terrors,
To hide every ray of light,
I hung up a quilt by the window;
And almost dead with affright,
I kneeled by the side of the cradle,
Scarcely daring to draw a full breath
Lest the baby should wake, and its crying
Should bring us a horrible death.

There I knelt until late in the evening,
And scarcely an inch had I stirred,
When suddenly, far in the distance,
A sound of whistling I heard.
I [illegible] dreadfully frightened,
For fear 'twas an Indian's call;
A[illegible] very soon I remembered
The red man ne'er whistles at all.

And when I was sure 'twas a white man
[illegible] though were he coming for ill,
He'd su[illegible] approach with more caution—
Would come without warning and [illegible]
Then the sounds coming nearer and [illegible]
Took the form of a tune light and [illegible]
And I knew I needn't fear evil
From one who could whistle that way.

Very soon I heard footsteps approaching,
Then came a peculiar dull thump,
As if someone was heavily striking
An ax in the top of a stump;
And then, in another brief moment,
There came a light tap on the door.
When quickly I undid the fast'nings,
And in stepped a boy and before

There was either a question or answer,
Or either had time to speak,
I just threw my glad arms around him,
And gave him a kiss on his cheek.
Then I started back, scared at my boldness,
But he only smiled at my fright
As he said, 'I'm your neighbor's boy, Elick,
Come to tarry with you through the night.

"We saw your husband go eastward,
And made up our minds where he'd gone;
And I said to the rest of our people,
That woman is there all alone,
And I venture she's awfully lonesome;
And though she may have no great fear,
I think she would feel a bit safer
If only a boy were but near.

"So, taking my ax on my shoulder,
For fear that a savage might stray
Across my path and need scalping,
I started right down this way;
And coming in sight of the cabin,
And thinking to save you alarm,
I whistled a tune, just to show you
I didn't intend any harm.

"And so, here I am, at your service;
[illegible] want me to stay,
Why, all you need do is to say so,
[illegible] ax, I'll away."
I dropped in a chair and near fainted,
Just at thought of his leaving me there,
And his eye gave a knowing, bright twinkle
As he said, "I guess I'll remain."

And then I just sat there and told him
How terribly frightened I'd been
How his face to me was the most welcome
Of any I had ever seen!
And then I lay down with the baby
And slept all the blessed night through
For I felt I was safe from all danger
Near so brave a young fellow and true.

So now, my dear friend, do you wonder,
Since such a good reason I've given,
Why I say I shan't care for the music
Unless there is whistling in heaven?
Yes, often I've said so in earnest,
And now what I've said I repeat
That unless there's a boy there
Its music will not be complete.

THE SUN-BRIGHT CLIME

Author Unknown.

Have you heard, have you heard,
Of that sun-bright clime,
Undimmed by sorrow, unhurt by time,
Where age hath no power o'er the fadeless frame,
Where the eye is fire and the heart is flame,
Have you heard of that sun-bright clime?

A river of water gushes there,
Mid flowers of beauty strangely fair,
And a thousand wings are hovering o'er
The dazzling waves and the golden shore,
That are seen in that sun-bright clime.

Millions of forms all clothed in light,
In garments of beauty, clean and bright,
They dwell in their own immortal bowers,
'Mid fadeless hues of countless flowers,
That bloom in that sun-bright clime.

Ear hath not heard and eye hath not seen,
Their swelling songs or their changeless sheen,
Their ensigns are waving and banners unfurl,
O'er jasper walls and gates of pearl,
That are fixed in that sun-bright clime.

But far, far away is that sun-bright clime,
Undimmed by sorrow, unhurt by time,
Where amid all things that are fair are given
The home of the saved and its name Heaven,
The name of that sun-bright clime.

CREEDLESS

By Grace F. Russell.

The strife of creeds affects me not,
So many are beneath the sun;
Each nation rears itself a God,
And says there is but one.

Yet none have been since time the same,
Mohammed, Buddha, Christ,
Have walked in different lands with men,
For men been sacrificed.

We call the Christ upon the cross,
The true and only God.
For we were born and bred to this,
As to our native sod.

The Hindu and Mohammedan,
And they of lands apart,
To other faiths and other gods,
Bow down with reverent heart.

For each has nursed with mother milk,
The doctrines of his land;
And superstitition bred into the bone
By opposition fanned.

Hath kindled fires, hath crucified;
Hath warred in each God's name,
With brand and sword made desolate
And erred, to human shame

Each faith had nobler been, had men
Kept God apart from strife,
And raised his Diety above
The squabbles of his life.

No matter what the tenets be,
That faith I noblest call,
Which makes a man compassionate
And merciful to all.

I have no faith, I have no creed,
Yet no man's creed I scout;
But mine must be a faith sublime,
With human fault left out.

SHIPS THAT PASS IN THE NIGHT

Ships that pass in the night, and speak each other in passing,
Only a signal shown and a distant voice in the darkness;
So, on the ocean of life, we pass and speak one another,
Only a look and a voice, then darkness again and a silence.

—From Longfellow's Tales of a Wayside Inn.

From a citizen of Kansas we have a request for these poems: Sidney Lanier's poem on the sailing of Sir John Franklin and crew for the Arctic sea; the first of it is this: "Away, away sailed the good Sir John, for the blossoms are on the trees." Another is: The Needle the Pen and the Sword; it begins: "What hast thou seen with thy shining eye?" Another one wanted is called I Have Not Loved Lightly.

AN IOWA GIRL.

Dear Friends—I enjoy reading the Peace Page very much and would like to enter and have a little chat. I wrote once before, but I guess it went to the waste basket. I live a mile and a half from Stacyville, Iowa. We have a pet dog named Jack and a cat named Dick. I have four brothers and one sister. I go to Sunday school at the Methodist E. church. I am 13 years old, I have blue eyes, light hair and am about five feet tall. I go to country school and am in the eighth grade. I like to go to school. There are lots of trees around our place and one large orchard. There are evergreens, maples and willows. It is pretty here in spring and summer. Well, I will close. [illegible] to see this in print, I will sign my real name.—Elsie May Ball, Iowa.

THE COZY CORNER

OUR MOTTO

Here we meet for Health, happiness and Good cheer.

A GLIMPSE OF GEORGIA

Dear Readers of the Peace Page—I wonder if I can write anything of interest. I have not been reading The Blade for years, until lately, but I can remember how my father enjoyed Petroleum V. Nasby's articles. We have a book of his writings and people who were at the age of understanding during war times, can get a good deal of amusement out of the book, even at this late day.

Writing of the old times, reminds me to tell you Cozy Corner readers that the historical place where Davis was captured, is only about ten miles from here. I have driven several carriage loads of winter tourists out to see the place. This city, Fitzgerald, is in the pine woods of southern Georgia and we think we have the finest climate in the world. The seasons are not decided here. People are not always getting ready for winter. Something can be raised every month in the year. A great many plant potatoes the last of August and dig them out of the ground as they need them through the winter. A friend of mine gathered 63 pumpkins from one vine and this past week there were 90 pounds, one bushel and a half, of nice, smooth sweet potatoes dug from one hill. They are now on exhibition at Atlanta. I tell my husband that we will plant about two hills next year, as they would last us through the winter.

All kinds of flowers are beautiful. Before me is a vase of roses and honey-suckle. One year, a friend from the country, brought me a market basket of roses, the 16th day of January. That was out of the common. There are not usually so many roses after Thanksgiving. I drove by the cemetery yesterday and noticed a great many of the rose bushes were full of bloom. The cotton fields are still very pretty as they are all white with cotton. I enjoy reading the letters. Perhaps I will come again, sometime. Yours in friendship.—Martha E. Pearson, Fitzgerald, Georgia.

PENNSYLVANIA NEWS

Friend Elizabeth and Readers of The Blade—Here is some news from the Keystone State. I live in York county, Pennsylvania, 21 miles from the city of York, the county seat, and 16 miles from Harrisburg, the capital of the state. Harrisburg is situated on the Susquehanna river.

This is a good farming country. The South mountains are about a mile from our farm. In summer, hundreds of people are on the mountains gathering huckleberries. Shellbarks and chestnuts are a good crop. Chestnuts sell for 10 cents a quart. We raise general crops. Corn is selling at 50 cents for 80 pounds. Up to November 5, 12 carloads have been shipped from Dillsburg, our home town. Each car contained 1,400 bushels and hundreds of bushels are yet to be husked.

I suppose you are all ready for Thanksgiving and the turkey. Wishing you all peace and prosperity.—From B. K. Shelly, Dillsburg, Pennsylvania.

WINTER SIGNS

Dear Readers of The Blade—We are having indications of a very severe winter. Honeybees, red squirrels and chipmunks are laying up double stores. We should follow their example and go about it with cheerful hearts. God gives those creatures an instinct and takes care of them, and He will surely care for us, if we trust Him and work with the strength that He has given us. There is something beautiful and something to enjoy in all the seasons as they pass by.

Captain Jack says that he has found a wife and is going to a new home. I hope he will not forget his old friends of The Blade. I like to read his letters about soldiering in the Philippines. In the past summer I enjoyed a visit from my son, who was in the army. I had not seen him for three years. I hate to have him go to those far away islands.

Thanksgiving day is coming soon. I am reading much about it, but every day is a Thanksgiving day to me. With love and best wishes and hoping that you will not eat too much turkey and good things, I will close for this time.—Mary Tupper, New York.

HOW IT CAME ABOUT

Dear Blade Readers—I have written once before, but as I found only part of my letter printed, I will try once more. We have taken The Blade about two years and I want to tell you how it all came about. A neighbor asked us to subscribe, as she was getting up a club. My husband said, no, as he did not think we could afford it, but I, thinking the paper itself worth the money, told her I would subscribe. In a week, when the paper came, my husband, who loves to read, read it through. I was sitting close by, wondering what he would say. Well, he said, "so you got it anyway."

Of course I answered yes, and then he said, "Well, if we never get it again, it will make no difference. This copy alone, is worth a quarter." Now, nearly every Thursday, one can see him out by the mail box, waiting for The Blade.

We live on a farm of 80 acres and we have a dear little boy, 3 years old. He is a very bright little fellow, always busy and talks every thing.

We have several maple trees on our place and make syrup. It is called the Maple Grove Stock farm. Best wishes to you all and Elizabeth.—Dutch Hausfrau.

I am sorry we could not print the picture you drew of your husband waiting at the mail box. It would surely have made a hit.—Elizabeth.

Next week we shall publish recipes for hickory nut cake and for checkerboard cake. We always have an abundance of cake recipes, why not come along with some plain clothes dishes?

OUR COOK BOOK

By BLADE HOUSEKEEPERS

This week's chapter of Our Cook Book is chiefly Christmas fruit cake recipes. Paste them in your scrap book if you do not want them for immediate use. Paste them in your scrap book.

Uncooked Fruit Cake.

One pound of figs, one pound of dates, a half pound of raisins, one-half pound of English walnuts. Run this through a chopper. Grease a crock with good butter and mold the fruit mixture down solid, with your hand. Let this stand 24 hours. It is then ready to slice and never fails to be good.—Mrs. T. J. L., Illinois.

Christmas Fruit Cake.

One cupful of butter, one of molasses, two cups of brown sugar, half a cup of sweet milk, five eggs, six cups of flour, a teaspoonful each of cloves, cinnamon and nutmeg, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder, one pound each of raisins and currants, one-half pound each of figs and citron, one cupful of nut meats.

Wash and dry the currants the day before. Cut the raisins in two. Slice citron very thin and chop the figs. Cream the butter and sugar, then add the eggs well beaten, the molasses, milk spices and the flour, previously well mixed with the baking powder. Reserve a cup of the flour to mix with the fruit to keep it from settling to the bottom of the pan. Add the fruit last. The oven should be moderate, as it requires two hours to bake the cake. I put mine in one pound baking powder cans, tie the lids on and steady two and a half hours.—Mrs. Lizzie Miller, Kansas City, Kansas.

Old English Fruit Cake.

One-third cup of butter, one cup each of brown sugar, dark molasses and sour milk, three cups of flour, four eggs, one grated nutmeg, one-half teaspoon of cloves, one of cinnamon, one of allspice, two cups of currants, three cups of raisins, one cup of nut meats, one-half pound of chopped figs, two tablespoons of lemon extract, or a quarter pound of lemon peel, cut very fine. The nut meats and figs may be omitted if desired. After breaking in the eggs, beat very hard.

Another Fruit Cake.

One pound of brown sugar, one pound of butter, 12 eggs, one pound of almonds, one of citron, one-half pound of figs, a quarter pound of dates, two pounds of currants, two pounds of raisins, one tablespoon of nutmeg, two of cinnamon, one-half tablespoon of cloves, one pound of flour, one teaspoon of soda.

Prepare the fruit the day before and mix the other ingredients as for any cake, adding the fruit last. Bake very slowly for five hours.—Mrs. Gus C. Gugar, Deer Park, Illinois.

More Fruit Cake.

One pound of flour; three-quarters of a pound of butter, one pound of sugar; two of seeded raisins; one of currants; one of citron, chopped fine; 10 eggs, the whites beaten separately, two teaspoonfuls of cinnamon, two of allspice, one tablespoonful of soda, dissolved in a cup of cold coffee.

Stir butter and sugar to a cream; add the whites and the yokes of the eggs, then the spices and coffee; lastly, put in the fruit which should first be rolled in flour. This recipe will make three large cakes, warranted to keep for a year.—Mrs. Helen Wills, Michigan.

A Few Hints.

When you want a cherry pie and have no cherries to make it with, use equal parts of cranberries and raisins. The raisins must be cooked before making the pie.

Rolled oats are nicer cooked in milk or cream instead of water.

To make icing for cake, use the whites of two eggs, a cup and a half of sugar and a pinch of alum. The alum keeps it from returning to sugar and getting hard.—Mrs. S. F. W., Kincaid, Kansas.

If you have more pumpkin prepared for pie than you have crust, put the pumpkin in a bread tin and bake and serve for pudding. It is fine—Laura E. Hawkin, Michigan.

When eggs are expensive, in making pumpkin pies, substitute one large tablespoonful of flour for each egg left out, and your pies will be just as good.—Mrs. A. M. Rumsey, Brockton, New York.

Recipes are wanted for orange marmalade, chocolate cake, salmon and nut salads.

RUNAWAY ROBERT

By ELIZABETH AYRES

Really, there was no reason why Robert, a boy who could have a whole lemon pie to eat at one time, should even think of running away from his home, especially when he had a happy one. The whole lemon pies and other kinds of whole pies he ate, were not the largest variety of pies. They were boys' size, but Robert found them very good eating, because he was out of doors a great deal and was a strong, healthy boy nine years old, with a strong healthy appetite, that made him feel it was a long time between meals.

The pies came from the corner bakery, and Robert earned the money he bought them with, by selling newspapers. Of course, he did not buy and eat pies every day. Bread and sugar tasted very well to him, but he could have a pie nearly every time he wanted one; and oh, my, how good those pies were, when Robert bit into a juicy one, with his strong, white teeth.

Robert was the picture of health. His picture was that of a sturdy, little chap with clear' bright, blue eyes, red cheeks and thick, light hair, which frequently stood several different ways at once. Robert went to school, sold newspapers, and played out of doors, but he still found time for reading, and he liked very much to read. One of the books he read, was to blame for his wanting to run away. This book told about a runaway boy who did such wonderful things and had such a glorious time while he was a runaway, that Robert thought he wanted to be like him.

Book boys and girls, are not always real life boys and girls. Things happen in a made-up story which are very delightful, but you boys and girls better be careful about trying to do those delightful things yourselves; they do not always turn out so delightfully as they do in a story.

At all events, Robert read a story in which there was running away, so he thought he would try it for himself. Of course, when a boy is going to run away, he must not tell "the folks," because they would stop him. He can tell "the gang," if he wants to. It may be, one or more of "the gang" will go with him, but he does not dare tell the folks at home, that would spoil everything. This was the way Robert reasoned, so he never said a word about it; anyway, he was not sure where or when he was going. He had so much to do, that he could not get time to run away. He had his school to go to, and he went regularly, because he liked his teacher. He had his newspaper business to attend to, and pies to eat, and outdoor play, and a good home to live in, so you see, there was not much time for him to run away, though he fully intended to, when he could get to it. He was not going because he was unhappy or badly treated. His running away was going to be "just for fun," so he could do things like the runaway boy in the story.

Well, one day Robert thought he would get ready for his runaway journey, so he packed a bundle to take with him. He put in it his best necktie, the one he wore when he was dressed up for Sunday, and he put in a clean blouse and some stockings. He thought these would be all he should need in the way of clothing. Then he went into the pantry, where the first things he saw were some bread and cold mashed potatoes. He did not like either one, but these went into the bundle after they were wrapped in separate pieces of newspaper.

By this time the package was as big as Robert wanted to carry so he did not take anything more. After the bundle was ready he hid it behind the flour barrel, until night should come and he could "slip away under cover of darkness."

This was the way the boy in the story did, "slipped away under cover of darkness," so Robert thought he must do that way too, though if he had been saying it, he would have said "skidoo in the dark."

Luckily for Robert, it happened that he had a grandmother who was his Best Girl, his mother and father and grandmother, all in one. Before Robert reached the point when he was ready to "skidoo," she found that bundle of his behind the flour barrel. When she opened it and saw what was inside, she knew in a moment what Robert was planning to do, so she planned to change Robert's mind. She called him into the house and they had a nice quiet little talk together, during which Robert told his best girl, otherwise his grandmother, about the boy in the story who ran away and did such wonderful things before he came back a hero.

Then his Best Girl, otherwise his grandmother, told Robert the wonderful things done by the boy in the book were just make-believe things that never happened, and that usually, when boys ran away from home, if they went far off they had a pretty hard time before they were either sent back, or had to be sent after.

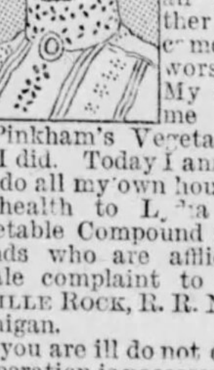
So Robert decided he better watch out and stay at home, which was the best thing he could have done, because he had a good home to stay in, and besides he would rather be where he could get lemon pies, than to go away off some place where he might have to eat cold mashed potatoes.

WOMEN MAY AVOID OPERATIONS

By taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

The following letter from Mrs. Orville Rock will prove how unwise it is for women to submit to the dangers of a surgical operation when it may be avoided by taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. **She was four weeks in the hospital and came home suffering worse than before.**

Here is her own statement.



Paw Paw, Mich.—"Two years ago I suffered very severely with a displacement. I could not be on my feet for a long time. My physician treated me for seven months without much relief and at last sent me to Ann Arbor for an operation. I was there four weeks and came home suffering worse than before. My mother advised me to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and I did. Today I am well and strong and do all my own housework. I owe my health to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and advise my friends who are afflicted with any female complaint to try it."—Mrs. ORVILLE ROCK, R. R. No. 5, Paw Paw, Michigan.

If you are ill do not drag along until an operation is necessary, but at once take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

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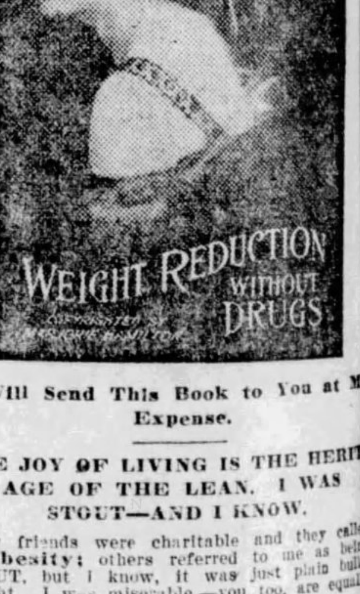

I Will Send This Book to You at My Expense.

THE JOY OF LIVING IS THE HERITAGE OF THE LEAN. I WAS STOUT—AND I KNOW.

My friends were charitable and they called it obesity; others referred to me as being STOUT, but I know, it was just plain bulky weight. I was miserable.—you too, are equally miserable if you are too stout.

To reduce your weight you must find the cause, you must get at the very reason.

I FOUND THE CAUSE—THE REST WAS EASY.

Before I succeeded, I tried everything within reason and some things beyond reason.

It was maddening—disgusting.

All I had to do was to remove the cause, and I swear under oath, that by my simple method without drugs, medicine, harmful exercises, or starvation diet, I reduced my weight 37 pounds in five weeks, and guarantee that I can do the same for you. I do not use medicine of any kind or worthless stuff to rub on the body, but a simple home treatment; even a child can use it without harm. Through this marvelous combination home treatment, I succeeded because I had found the right way. I can now climb to the summit of Pike's Peak with ease. I could not do that until I had taken off 37 pounds of my ponderous weight.

If you are interested in your own happiness and health and figure, you will permit me to tell you how to reduce your weight "Nature's Way."

I have printed a book for you entitled "Weight Reduction Without Drugs," which I am giving away without charge, prepaid to you, so that you may know of my successful method and be able to permanently reduce your weight any amount up to 70 pounds, without harmful exercises or starvation diet, drugs or medicines.

Send for my book, "Weight Reduction Without Drugs." It is yours for the asking, and I will be glad to send it to you, postage prepaid.

I found that the best way to know happiness is to give it.

Sincerely your friend,

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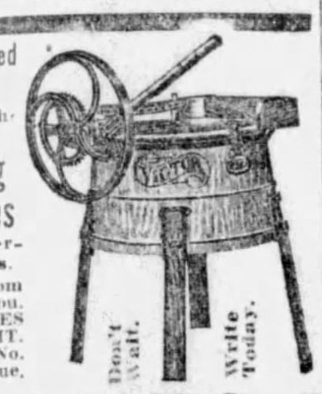

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MILLIONS HUNGER

Twenty Russian Provinces Are in Dire Need of Relief at Once.

By the Associated Press.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 16.—Eight million persons are in need of immediate relief owing to the failure of the crops in 20 Russian provinces.

This startling announcement was made in the duma last evening by Premier Kokovzoff in reply to interpellations concerning reports that famine threatened a wide area.

The premier explained that the crops had failed completely in 12 provinces and partially in 8 others. Of the 12,500,000 inhabitants of the affected territory 8,000,000 were in immediate need of relief.

The necessary measures would require, the premier said, the expenditure of $60,000,000 of which amount the imperial exchequer would have to find $44,000,000. Half of the total was necessary at once to defray the cost of supplies already dispatched.

M. Kokovzoff added that actual famine conditions were not widespread yet, but the sanitary situation was the cause of great anxiety.

TAFT GETS A NEW ROAST

Medical League Condemns a Recent Ruling.

By the Associated Press.

Chicago, Nov. 20.—A caustic criticism of President Taft was delivered by B. O. Fowler, president of the National League for Medical Freedom, in his address today before the state delegates of the first national convention of the order. The purpose of the convention as outlined by the delegates, is to begin a nation wide fight against the Owens bill, which provides for a national board of health, and which they say will discriminate against all but the allopathic doctors.

President Taft was attacked because of an order issued by him October 14, prohibiting the practice of medicine, surgery, pharmacy or dentistry in the Panama canal zone without a license from the board of health of the canal zone.

The effect of the order, the delegates say, is to prevent any but alopaths practicing in the zone.

The Sleep of Fishes.

Harper's Weekly.

Experiments have been made in an English aquarium with regard to the sleep of fishes. It is necessary to remember that sleep is the rest of the brain, and that the need of it will be in proportion to the animals cerebral activity.

Now the brain of a fish is ridiculously small in relation to the actual size of the animal. It is merely a double row of tiny protuberances, with a leaflike portion corresponding to the cerebellum of other animals. Since they have so little brain tissue, the waste to be repaired by sleep is slight among fishes.

The result of careful experiment has shown that among fresh water fishes the roach, dace, gudgeon, carp, tench and minnow are known to sleep periodically, like land animals; among marine fishes the wrasse, conger, eel, dory, dogfish, bass and all flat fish do the like, while the goldfish, pike and angler fish never sleep, but rest periodically. Fish seem to have no preference for the night as their sleeping time.

A naturalist traveling from Constantinople to London in a small schooner reported that one morning he noticed a pilot fish, a few inches from the side of the vessel, swimming so steadily that it seemed to be attached to one particular spot. All day long it remained there, neither advancing nor lagging behind, and so it happened for several days. Then came a gale of wind, and the vessel was separated from its little companion.

It was evident that the fish could not have slept during all this time, as the vessel was sailing quite rapidly. The captain, moreover, asserted that he had known a pilot fish to accompany a vessel thus for more than a fortnight.

Winding a Watch.

New York Press.

Theoretically, says a jeweler, the best watches of today are perfect, but actually they both gain and lose time every day. Even if the good watch does not vary one second at the end of the 24 hours, the expert insists, it has both gained and lost in that time. If it is wound in the morning, it runs fast, and toward the next morning runs slow, thus equalizng the time. He says the best watches should be wound twice a day and then at only two-thirds of the capacity of the mainspring, thus preventing either binding or extremes of strong or weakened spring. The balance wheel was expected to equalize differences of mainspring tension, but really this is not the case to what is called perfection.

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EVERYTHING GENUINE AT MARSHALL'S

ASKS GOOD ROADS FOR RURAL ROUTES

Delivery Chief Is an Active Figure in American Congress at Richmond.

Richmond, Va., Nov. 21.—The postoffice department's interest in highway improvement was made evident at the Good Roads congress today by Fourth Assistant Postmaster General P. V. DeGraw, who came representing Postmaster General Hitchcock. Mr. DeGraw is the active head of the rural free delivery system whose carriers travel 400,000,000 miles over country roads each year.

There is a movement in the convention to ask the postoffice department to spend some of its appropriation for rural free delivery on the improvement of post roads, but officials of the department think this impossible. Rural mail carriers from the southern districts form a large delegation at the convention.

Favor National Highways.

Senator Cullom's bill calling for the construction of seven national highways between Washington, D. C., Buffalo, Seattle, San Francisco, San Diego, Austin and Miami, will probably receive the unanimous endorsement of the good roads convention.

Evidences of the progress of good roads building in the south have surprised the convention. It is stated that during 1911 that more than $30,000,000 was available for road building in nine southeastern Atlantic states, which represented 32 per cent of all the money spent in the United States for good roads during that year.

$140,000,000 Year's Estimate.

North Carolina led with the greatest expenditure, Virginia was a very close second, and Tennessee, Alabama, Kentucky and Georgia followed in the order named. It is estimated that the total expenditures for road building in the United States during the current year will amount to more than $140,000,000.

The convention today was turned over to the highway engineers and practical road builders for discussion and interchange of views.

Harold Parker, former chairman of the Massachusetts highway commission, presided.

The session of congress to begin next month will be the last long one of that body to be held under the apportionment of the census of 1900. The next long session will be that of a house of representatives made up under an apportionment according to the census taken in 1910.

Paper Box Industry.

New York Sun.

A thousand machines of many types and sizes and designed for many purposes are used today in the manufacture of paper boxes. This assortment of machinery is absolutely necessary, for the number and styles of cardboard boxes used for packing all sorts of articles is without limit.

According to the Edison Monthly, one industry alone, the making of pens, pencils and erasers, requires boxes of 4,000 different sizes and shapes.

Paper box making, one of the new but very important industries of this country, has made its greatest progress during the last half century, and particularly within the last 20 years, after modern machinery had been introduced.

One hundred years ago there was no such thing as a paper box. The container of those days consisted of nothing more than a heavy sheet of paper wrapped around the article to be carried. In time some progressive person conceived the idea of cutting part way through the paper in order to make it fold more readily. With this four sided wrapper it became the custom to tuck the loose ends in to prevent the contents slipping out.

From this was evolved the idea of scoring the paper so both the sides and ends folded up and then gluing the ends together. That was the way the first paper boxes were made, and it was years before any marked improvement was made. In those days a knife, a pair of shears, and a kettle of paste.

THE MARKETS

The Grain Markets

Toledo, O., Nov. 21.—Hard cables held wheat up for a time only today. After opening strong, the market eased off because of poor speculative demand. The outside public appears little interested this week. Foreign marts were firmed up by rather bullish reports from Argentine. Toledo cash and Dec. opened at 98½c, May at $1.03 and July at 96⅞c, the initial prices being ¼c up. The market lost ⅛c to ⅜c in the first half hour.

Tired longs unloaded considerable wheat later in the day. Cables closed lower owing to more favorable Argentine news. Cash and Dec. closed ½c off at 97¾c, May ⅝c lower at $1.02⅜, July ⅜c off at 96¼c.

Corn opened about steady with Dec. at 65½c, May at 66c and July at 66½c. Favorable weather broke prices ⅛c to ½c in the first half hour.

Closing corn values: Cash 65½c, Dec. 65⅛c, May 66c, July 66½c.

There were no changes to speak of in oats early in the session. Dec. opened at 50½c, May at 52½c and July at 48⅜c.

Cash closed at 50c, Dec. at 50⅜c, May at 52½c, July 48¼c.

Clover seed receipts were 410 against 290 a year ago. For the first time, Dec. shot ahead of March yesterday. The local market opened 2½c off at $12.70 in cash and Dec. and at $12.67½ in March. Prices were forced up to the previous closing levels in the first hour.

Closing prices: Cash and Dec. $12.67½, Mar., $12.65. The market was rather easy late in the day.

TOLEDO.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close Nov. 21.	Close Nov. 20.
Wheat—					
Cash	98½	....	97½	97¾	98¾
Dec.	98½	....	97½	97¾	98¾
May	1.03	....	....	1.02⅜	1.02⅝
July	96⅞	....	....	96¼	96⅜
Corn—					
Cash	....	....	....	65½	65½
Dec.	65½	....	65	65⅛	65⅛
May	66	....	65⅞	66	66
July	66½	....	66⅜	66½	66½
Oats—					
Cash	....	....	....	50	50
Dec	50½	....	....	50⅜	50½
May	52½	....	....	52½	52½
July	48⅜	....	48⅛	48¼	48⅜
Clover Seed—					
Cash	12.70	12.72½	....	12.67½	12.72½
Dec	12.70	12.72½	....	12.67½	12.72½
March	12.67½	....	....	12.65	12.67½
No. 2	....	....	12.25@12.35		12.35
No. 3	....	....	12.00@12.15		....
Rejected	....	....	11.60@11.85		....
N. E. G.	....	....	9.00@11.25		....
Rye—					
No. 2	....	....	....	97	96
Timothy—					
Cash	....	....	....	10.80	10.82
Dec.	....	....	....	7.47½	7.50
March	....	....	....	7.57½	7.60
Alsike—					
Cash	....	....	....	10.80	10.80
Dec.	....	....	....	10.85	10.85
March	....	....	....	11.05	11.05

CHICAGO.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close Nov. 21.	Close Nov. 20.
Wheat—					
Dec.	97	....	95¾	95¾	96½
May	1.01¼	1.01¼	1.00½	1.00¾	1.01
July	95⅛	....	94½	94⅝	94⅞
Corn—					
Dec.	63½	....	63¼	63⅜	63⅞
May	64½	64⅝	....	64⅜	64⅞
July	64½	....	....	64⅜	64½
Oats—					
Dec.	47½	47⅝	47¼	47⅜	47⅝
May	50	....	49⅞	49⅞	50
July	46¼	46⅜	46⅛	46¼	46⅜

NEW YORK.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close Nov. 21.	Close Nov. 20.
Wheat—					
Dec	1.00¼	....	....	99¾	1.00¼
May	1.05	....	....	1.04⅝	1.05

ST. LOUIS.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close Nov. 21.	Close Nov. 20.
Wheat—					
Dec	95¾	....	....	95¾	95¾
May	1.00⅝	....	1.00⅜	1.00⅝	1.00⅝

MINNEAPOLIS.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close Nov. 21.	Close Nov. 20.
Wheat—					
Dec	....	....	....	1.03⅞	1.04⅛
May	....	....	....	1.08⅛	1.08⅜

DULUTH.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close Nov. 21.	Close Nov. 20.
Wheat—					
Dec	....	....	....	1.03¼	1.13½
May	....	....	....	1.07½	1.07⅝

CHICAGO PROVISIONS.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close Nov. 21.	Close Nov. 20.
Pork—					
Jan.	16.20	....	16.07	16.10	16.17
May	16.62	16.65	16.50	16.60	16.62
July	16.55	....	....	16.67	....
Lard—					
Jan.	9.22	....	....	9.20	9.20
May	9.47	....	....	9.45	9.45
Dec.	9.52	....	....	9.55	9.57
Ribs—					
Jan.	8.45	....	8.40	8.42	8.45
May	8.67	....	....	8.65	8.67
July	8.60	....	....	8.62	8.57

Money and Stocks.

New York, Nov. 21.—Wall Street.—Prices were lifted materially in the early trading in stocks today. The copper group was strongest, Amalgamated Copper advancing 1⅜, American Smelting a point and Utah Copper ⅝. The demand for leading speculative stocks forced up Union Pacific and Reading a point and United States Steel ¾.

Stocks were bought with growing confidence, traders making the most of the expected termination of the Stanley hearing and the turn upward of prices in the copper trade. Metal stocks of all classes were strong and there also was a better inquiry for some usually dormant railroad stocks. Amalgamated Copper increased its advance to 2 points. Quite a large proportion of the usual favorites were up a point or more. Denver & Rio Grande preferred fell 1¼. Toward 11 o'clock the active coalers began to weaken, and the rest of the list also receded slightly.

Trading on stocks was on a somewhat broader basis today and a determined effort of the bulls to check the weakening tendency of the previous two sessions met with temporary success. Operations were conducted largely in the metal shares, which were stimulated by reports of better trade conditions and higher prices. The movement, however, was almost wholly professional and later a reaction set in. Declaration of the extra dividend on Atlantic Coast Line checked the sagging tendency and gave a brief stimulus to prices. Atlantic Coast Line went up 3 points and L. & N., which it controls, 3¼. The general market, however, was unable to shake off the unfavorable effect produced by the decided pressure against Lehigh Valley, Reading and Northern Pacific, which reacted over a point from the best. United States Steel and Union Pacific also fell back in the neighborhood of a point, and the copper group lost considerable ground. Trading grew very dull before midday, but the tone was steadier. Bonds were steady. Wabash 4s advanced a point.

New York Stocks.

New York, Nov. 21, 1911.

Stocks.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Atl. Coast Line	131½	137½	131½	137
Am. Loco. com.	36½	36½	36	36
Am. Sg. Rfg. Co.	117¾	118⅝	117¾	118⅝
Atchison	106⅝	107	106⅝	106¾
Am. Car & F. Co.	55	55⅝	55	55⅝
Anaconda	37⅝	38½	37½	38½
Amal. Copper	62¼	64	62⅛	64
Am. Smelters	72¾	74	72⅝	74
Am. Tel. & Tel.	139¾	140¼	139⅝	140
Am. Tobacco pfd.	98	98	98	98
Am. Cotton Oil	44	44½	44	44½
Am. Beet Sugar	55¾	55¾	55⅝	55¾
Biscuit com.	140	140	140	140
Balt. & Ohio	102	102¼	102	102¼
B'lyn R. Trans.	77⅞	78⅛	77½	78⅛
Cast I. Pipe com.	14	14	14	14
Cast I. Pipe pfd.	43⅞	44	43⅞	44
Beth. Steel com.	29¼	29¾	29¼	29¾
Chicago & G. W.	20⅝	20½	20⅝	20½
Chicago G. W. pfd.	38½	39¼	38½	39¼
Canadian Pac.	240	240	239½	239½
Clover Leaf	18½	18½	18½	18½
Clover Leaf pfd.	41½	41⅞	41½	41⅞
Central Leather	22¾	22⅞	22⅝	22¾
Consolidated Gas	141	141¼	140¼	141¼
Can pfd.	89¼	90⅝	89¼	90
Corn Product com.	11	11	11	11
Del. & Hudson	171⅛	171⅛	171⅛	171⅛
Distillers' Sec.	31⅝	31¾	31⅝	31¾
Erie com.	32⅝	32⅝	32¼	32⅝
Gt. Northern pfd.	127	127⅝	126⅞	127¼
Gt. Northern Ore	43	43	43	43
Ill. Central	142¾	142¾	142	142
Int. Harvester com.	107½	107½	107½	107½
Interborough com.	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15½
Interborough pfd.	46⅞	47½	46⅞	47⅜
K. C. Sou. pfd.	29¼	29¼	29¼	29¼
Louis. & Nash.	153¼	153¾	153½	153⅜
Merc. Marine pfd.	15⅛	15¼	15¼	15¼
Missouri Pacific	39	39¼	39	39¼
M. S. M.	134¼	134¼	134¼	134¼
M., K. & T. com.	31¼	31⅝	31¼	31⅝
North. Pacific	119	119¼	118⅛	119¼
National Lead	50½	51¼	50½	51¼
Nevada Con's.	17⅞	18¼	17⅞	18¼
Northwestern	145¼	145¼	145¼	145¼
North Am. Co.	73⅝	73⅞	73½	73½
N. Y. Central	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
N. & W. com.	110¼	110⅝	110¼	110⅝
N. & W. Con. 4s.	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾
Out. & Western	40¼	40½	40	40¼
Penn. Ry.	122⅛	122¼	121¾	122
Pacific Mail	32	32½	32	32½
People's Gas Co.	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
Reading com.	151¼	151⅝	150¼	151
Rock Island	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	26¾
Rep. I. and S. Co.	22⅞	23¼	22⅞	23¼
Rep. pfd.	81⅝	83¼	81⅝	83
South. Ry.	29⅞	30⅜	29⅞	30⅛
South. Ry. pfd.	72	72¼	71⅝	72
St. Paul	110⅝	111¼	110¼	111¼
South. Pacific	113	113¼	112¾	113
So. Pac. Con. 4's.	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞
Tol. Rys. & Lt.	4½	4½	4½	4½
Third Ave.	12¾	12¾	9⅝	9⅞
Texas Pacific	24½	24½	24½	24½
Tenn. Copper	37	37⅞	37	37¾
Union Pacific	173¼	174¼	173¼	174
Union Pacific pfd.	93	93	93	93
Un. Pac. Con. 4s.	103¾	103¾	103⅝	103¾
U. S. Steel	63½	63¾	63	63⅜
U. S. Steel pfd.	109¼	109¼	109	109⅛
U. S. Steel 5s.	102	102	101⅞	101⅞
U. S. Rubber com.	47¼	47¼	47	47
Utah Copper	49¼	50½	49¼	50½
Virginia Chem.	53¼	53½	53½	53¼
Western Md.	60¼	63	60¼	63
Wabash com.	10¼	10½	10	10
Wabash pfd.	20½	21¼	20½	21⅛

Toledo Produce.

Will eggs go to 50c a dozen? Such appears the opinion of many Toledo dealers. The market, certainly, is the strongest in years for the season, and if weather does not grow unusually warm soon, there is nothing that will keep the price down, unless the south should ship heavily. Wholesalers charge the trade 35c to 40c for fresh eggs and from 24c to 27c for storage. The Toledo consumer appears willing to pay the top price for strictly fresh eggs, despite the liberal offerings of storage at lower figures.

Elgin, Monday, advanced butter 1c and dairy packing stock and process have been similarly affected. Creamery butter is sold to the grocer at 34½c to 35c for the fancy prints and at 33½c and 34c for the solid pack.

Receipts of poultry continue liberal this week. Chickens, while firmer, bring about Monday's prices. Geese were plentiful and quality is good, considering the season. Dressed hogs sold at 8c and were plentiful. Provisions showed no change.

There have been small advances recently in cabbage, dry onions, spinach and celery. Some fancy California cauliflower is offered at $1.90 the dozen. Bananas at $1 to $1.50 are a little easier.

Butter—Fancy Elgin creamery, 1 lb. prints, 34½@35c; solid pack, 33½@34c.

Process Butter—Per lb., tub, 25@26c; dairy, prime, 27c; packing stock, 18c; oleo, 16@20c.

Cheese—Choice Michigan, 16@17c; New York state, 16@17c; brick, 17c; limburger, 16@18c; Swiss, domestic, 20c; imported, 32c.

Eggs—Strictly fresh, candled, 35@40c; current receipts, 31@33c; storage, case count, 24c; storage, candled, 25@27c.

Onions—Home-grown, 100 lbs., yellow, $2.15; red, $2.10; white, 50 lbs., $2.00; Spanish, crate, 45 lbs., $1.65; garlic, 8@10c.

Celery—Michigan, small bunches, doz., 20c, 40c and 50c; Cal., crate, $2.75@3.00.

Lettuce—9c head; hamper, $2.25; Endive, 20@30c; imported endive, pound, 25c.

Cucumbers—Doz., $1.75.

Brussels Sprouts—Quart, 18c.

Tomatoes—Cal., 4-basket crate, $2.00@2.25.

Mango Pepper—Crate, $2.50@2.65.

Egg Plant—Dozen, $1.25.

Beans—Wax, box, $2.25; green, hamper, $2.00.

Potatoes—Michigan, bu., 96c.

Sweet Potatoes—Bbl., Virginia, $2.60; basket, 90c; Jersey, $4.00; basket, $1.40.

Turnips—Bu., 25@35c.

Cabbage—Home-grown, lb., 1¼c; ton, $22.00.

Cauliflower—Doz., $1.90.

Squash—Hubbard, lb., 1c; ton, $18.00.

Radishes—Bunch, long, 10@12c; round, 10@12c.

Parsley—Dozen bunches, 15c.

Onions—Green, doz., 10c.

Vegetable Oysters—Dozen, 30c.

Spinach—75c.

Carrots—Bu., 50@65c.

Cranberries—Oak Bog, basket, $3.00; bbl., $8.75; Eastern, bu., $3.25; bbl., $8.75@9.00; late Howes, $9.75.

Bananas—Bunch, $1.00@1.50.

Oranges—Florida, $2.25@3.50.

Lemons—California, $6.25.

Grape Fruit—$5.25@6.00.

Limes—100, $1.25.

Pineapples—$3.00@3.25.

Pears—Keiffer, 50@60c; alligator pear, doz., $3.00.

Apples—Greenings, $3.50; Baldwins, $2.75@2.50; Russets, $2.50@3.00; Kings and Spies and Bellflowers, $4.00@4.50.

Grapes—Cal., 20-lb. box, $1.50@1.75; eastern Concords, 8-lb. basket, 15@16c; Catawba, 14c; Malaga, $5.75@6.00; London hothouse, lb., 75c.

Figs—California white, whole, 50-lb. box, 9c pound; Turkish, 13@16c.

Dressed Hogs—Light, 8c; heavy and rough, 7c; calves, prime, 11c; fair, 10c.

Fowls—9c; broilers, 9c.

Ducks—13c; geese, 11@12c.

Yearling lambs, 8@9c; spring lambs, 9@10c; sheep, 5@7c.

Cow Beef—5@7c.

Heifers—7@9c.

Cleveland Produce.

Cleveland, Nov. 21.—Butter, creamery extras, 35½@36c lb.; prints, 36½@37c; firsts, 33@33½c; seconds, 30½@31c; fancy dairy, 26½@27c; choice, 24c; process extras, 29@29½c; process firsts, 27½@28c; prints, 1c extra; packing stock No. 1, 22@25c; No. 2, 17@20c; butterine extras, 21c; firsts, 19c; standard, 17c a lb.; common, 12@15c. Cheese unchanged. Eggs, fresh gathered current receipts, 34c a doz.; do. seconds, 27c; refrigerator extras, 22c; do. firsts, 20½c a dozen. Poultry, alive, chickens, heavy, 10@10½c; light, 9@9½c; ducks, 14@15c; geese, 12@14c; turkeys, 16@17c. Apples unchanged. Potatoes unchanged.

New York Produce.

New York, Nov. 21.—Butter, firm; receipts, 11,716; creamery specials, 35½c; extras, 34½c; creamery held specials, 33c; factory current make, first, 22½@23c. Cheese, firm; receipts, 1,711. Eggs, firm; receipts, 7,422; fresh gathered checks, prime, 17@18c; refrigerator dirties, 14½@18½c; state, Pennsylvania and nearby whites, badly mixed, 35@40c; western gathered whites, 35@45c; all other grades of butter, cheese and eggs unchanged from Monday's prices.

Poultry, alive, steady; western chickens, 10½@12c; fowls, 10@11½c; turkeys, 16c; dressed, irregular; western chickens, 6@16c; fowls, 6@16c; turkeys, 10@19c.

Toledo Live Stock

Toledo Union Stock Yards, Nov. 21.—Hogs were steady to 5c lower. Trade ruled dull and close was weak. Cattle, sheep and lambs and veal calves were steady.

Hogs—Selected heavies, $6.25@6.35; good mediums, $6.25@6.35; heavy Yorkers, $6.10@6.15; light Yorkers, $5.60@5.80; good pigs, $5.40@5.60; bulk of sales, $6.10@6.25; good mixed, $6.15@6.25; stags and roughs, $4.50@5.50.

Cattle—Prime steers, 1,250 lbs. and up, $7.00@7.25; good to choice, $6.00@6.50; good fat, 1,050 to 1,200 lbs., $5.50@6.00; fair to good, 900 to 1,100 lbs., $5.00@5.50; common and light steers, $4.00@4.50; choice fat cows, $3.75@4.50; common cows, $2.50@3.00; canners and cutters, $2.00@2.50; prime export bulls, $4.25@4.50; good butcher bulls, $3.75@4.20; fair to good bologna, $3.50@3.75; common, $3.00@3.50; choice fat heifers, $5.00@5.50; fair to good, $4.50@5.00; common and light heifers, $3.50@4.00; good to choice feeding steers, $5.25@5.50; fair to good feeders, $5.50@5.75; stockers, good to choice, $4.50@5.00; stockers, common to fair, $4.00@4.50; milkers and springers, $25@60.

Sheep and lambs—Prime wethers, $3.00@3.50; good to choice mixed, $3.00@3.50; fair to good, $2.00@2.50; culls and common, $1.00@1.50; lambs, choice, $4.75@5.00; fair to good, $4.50@5.00; culls, $4.00@4.50.

Calves—Choice to extra, $8.25@8.50; fair to good, $7.00@8.00; common to light, $5.00@6.00; heavy and feed, $3.50@5.00.

Pittsburg Live Stock.

Pittsburg, Nov. 21.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,500. Hogs—Receipts, 7,500; heavy Yorkers, $6.25; light Yorkers, $6.00; pigs, $5.75. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 3,000; top sheep, $3.50; top lambs, $5.25. Calves—Receipts, 200; top, $9.00.

East Buffalo Live Stock.

Buffalo, N. Y., Nov. 21.—Cattle—Receipts, 750 head; slow and barely steady. Veals—Receipts, 400 head; 25c lower; choice active and common slow, $5.50@9.00. Hogs—Receipts, 12,800 head; fairly active and steady to 5c lower; pigs, 10c higher; heavy, $6.40@6.50; mixed, $6.35@6.40; Yorkers, $6.00@6.35; pigs, $5.90@6.00; roughs, $5.70@5.85; stags, $4.50@5.25. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 13,000 head; active; sheep steady; lambs, 10c higher; lambs, $3.50@5.35.

Cleveland Live Stock.

Cleveland, Nov. 21.—Cattle, receipts, 300; market, dull. Veal calves, receipts, 200; market, steady. Sheep and lambs, receipts, 800; market, weak; choice spring lambs, $4.90@5.00. Hogs, receipts, 3,000; market, steady to 10c higher; extreme heavies, $6.40; mediums, $6.40; Yorkers, $6.25; light Yorkers, $6.00; pigs, $5.60; roughs, $5.90; stags, $5.00.

Boston Wool.

Boston, Nov. 21.—There has been a revival of activity in the wool market, with the demand along broad lines and values holding steady with a firmer tendency. The feature of the market is the inquiry for middle west fleeces of lower grades. Ohio, one-quarter blood brings 24 to 25c with Michigan a trifle lower. Fine territory staple sells at 21@60c clean; and transfers run fairly heavy. Interest in Texas wools continues, and twelve months bring 53 cents clean. Pulled wool is dull.

BUSINESS HAS CONFIDENCE

Clews Says Big Interests Are More Scared Than Hurt.

New York, Nov. 20.—Confidence and sanity are gradually resuming their sway in the business world, says Henry Clews. Depression and resentment went to extremes and big business is now beginning to find that it has been more frightened than hurt. Its discomfort at being compelled to change from a system that was against public policy was easily understood. The question as to what shall be done with the Sherman law is now one of the foremost problems of the day. Congress will undoubtedly give it much attention during the coming session; yet it is doubtful if any important changes will be effected until after the presidential election, the two chief issues of which are certain to be the trusts and the tariff. It is unfortunate that the agitation should be thus prolonged, for, as President Taft has pointed out, the supreme court has not only interpreted the Sherman law on lines of sound economics, but has also emphatically read into the law the word "reasonable," so that no important new legislation is really necessary; although Mr. Taft is likely to push his favorite ideas regarding a federal incorporation law. Of course, the era of inflated monopoly profits is over, nobody supposes that our great industrial concerns will be obliged in consequence to run upon an unprofitable basis.

General business shows a continued tendency toward improvement. There has been no important increase in the volume of trade, but at the same time there has been no important shrinkage compared with last year. As a matter of fact, business is running at about normal proportions. Profits are not as large as a year or two ago, and this is the main cause of recent disgruntlement. The rise in commodity values has been checked and in many cases prices are decidedly lower.

WANAMAKER FOR GOV'T. OWNERSHIP

Great Merchant So Announces at His Golden Jubilee in New York.

New York, Nov. 17.—John Wanamaker advocated government ownership of the telegraph, the telephone and express companies and the creation of a parcels post at a luncheon given at Sherry's by a committee representing merchants of the United States, in celebration of his fiftieth year in business and the fifteenth year he has been established in New York city.

During the luncheon he was presented with a large silver loving cup, a tribute to his life career, success and usefulness and an indication of the esteem of his fellow merchants in all parts of the country.

Wanamaker, besides discusing economic questions, gave the cardinal principle to which he attributes his success:

"I held myself tight to the one thing that I undertook as a merchant. I do not own stock in any other company."

The decorations of the banquet hall were gold in color, being in harmony with Wanamaker's golden jubilee in business. This was referred to by some of the speakers, who said that he had begun business in 1861 on very limited capital and had, by following the "golden rule" attained power and distinction.

One hundred and fifty bankers, builders, professional men and merchants attended the luncheon. Among the speakers were John F. Daniel, who made the presentation speech: Job E. Hedges, Oscar Strauss, A. Barton Hepburn, president of the New York Chamber of Commerce; Robert C. Ogden, Mr. Wanamaker's business partner, and George B. Cortelyou.

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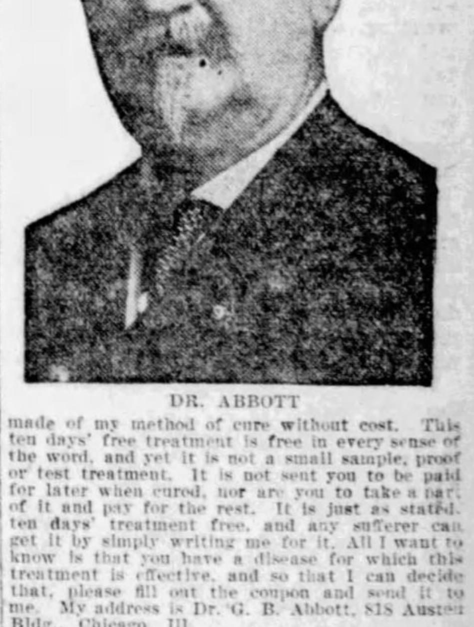


DR. ABBOTT

made of my method of cure without cost. This ten days' free treatment is free in every sense of the word, and yet it is not a small sample, proof or test treatment. It is not sent you to be paid for later when cured, nor are you to take a part of it and pay for the rest. It is just as stated, ten days' treatment free, and any sufferer can get it by simply writing me for it. All I want to know is that you have a disease for which this treatment is effective, and so that I can decide that, please fill out the coupon and send it to me. My address is Dr. G. B. Abbott, 818 Austen Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

After 32 years of striving I believe I have a perfected treatment for these diseases, but the best way to prove it to the public is to send them a generous supply of it free. This I am doing by giving away ten day free treatments. The remedies contained in this free treatment are vouched for and it can be relied upon that there are no objectionable ingredients. Thousands of people have been helped and cured by this treatment, and pages of indorsements could be given, but as nothing after all is so convincing as personal experience, every sufferer from a Uric Acid disease is invited to write me for my ten days' free treatment for himself or herself. I will send it to you with full directions promptly on receipt of the coupon properly filled out, or a personal letter giving some of your chief symptoms. All charges will be paid by me.

You will find that the various remedies comprising the treatment will tone and strengthen the kidneys, quiet aches, pains and swellings, enrich the blood and invigorate the system so that catarrh germs are destroyed, stop the too frequent desire to urinate and banish chronic rheumatism when other means fail. It has done this for many other people, and to see if it will do it for you you have only to send me your address and I will send you a full ten days' treatment of my remedies entirely free, the only agreement being that you use them. All who write will also receive a free copy of my large new medical book, richly illustrated, describing these serious diseases in detail. I ask you to send the coupon or a personal letter today.

COUPON

Ten Days' Treatment Free

Dr. G. B. ABBOTT, 818 Austen Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

Have you pain in the back?........

Have you Rheumatism?........

Do you get up nights to urinate?........

Are you constipated?........

Where is the most pain?........

........Have you Catarrh?........

Your age?........Married or single?........

Name........

Address........

AGENTS A REVELATION NEW BUSINESS

Read every word of this remarkable offer. I am offering good, honest men an opportunity to get into business of their own. No experience necessary. 100% profit. Sells on sight. Everybody enthusiastic. Men being appointed every day. Work at home or traveling—all or spare time—be your own boss. You can make just as much as my other men are making. H. C. Wingo sold 720 machines in six weeks, profit $1,080.00. Stauffer sent in third order for 300 machines. Stevenson averaging 30 sales a day. Kirgan sold six in 10 minutes. It's great—the biggest, easiest lightning seller of the age. Half minute demonstration does the trick. A positive Automatic Razor Sharpener absolutely guaranteed. Only machine that brings a keen, smooth, velvety edge to any razor—safety or old style—all the same.

$45 TO $90 A WEEK

can easily be made as sales agent for the truly wonderful NEVER FAIL SHARPENER. Grand, free, advertising special introductory plan starts you. Over $500 worth of goods given absolutely free to hustlers. Biggest holiday seller out. Women buy for presents to men. I've got the plan and the goods. Everything to help you succeed—prompt shipments—absolute square deal. You can not fail. High class work, fascinating, permanent. SEND NO MONEY. Send name and address on postal and get complete information, together with FREE TRIAL OFFER. INVESTIGATE. Address Sec'y,

Absolutely perfect in its work. Has proven its value by the demand of thousands of razor users in every part of the U. S.

THE NEVER FAIL COMPANY

1237 Colton Building, Toledo, O.

FREE TO YOU THIS TALKING DOLL

I want to send every little girl a Speaking and Sleeping Doll; will say "Mama" and "Papa". The prettiest, daintiest and sweetest Dolly you ever saw. Elaborately and stylishly dressed; lace trimmed hat and gown; shoes and stockings; 17 ins. high. Pretty head. Long golden curls. Will close its eyes. There is everything about this doll to endear it to the heart of its owner. EXTRA PRIZE. An extra prize for all little girls who write promptly. You want to get the EXTRA PRIZE. ...Not one cent of your money is required, so write today.

Send No Money—Just Your Name & Address—A Postal Card Will Do. I don't want any money. All you have to do is to write me for my GREAT FREE OFFER and say you want a Mama and Papa Talking Doll. NOT ONE CENT OF YOUR MONEY IS REQUIRED. Write at once.

UP-TO-DATE Dept. 4, Indianapolis, Ind.

PILES

Let Us Send You Our $1.00 3-Fold Absorption Remedy TO TRY FREE.

JUST FILL OUT THE COUPON

We want to send every sufferer from this cruel affliction our $1 3-fold Absorption Cure to TRY FREE. Don't neglect yourself; for a true case of Piles never cures itself, and the penalty for delay is often severe.

"There's Relief in Every Package"

Write us now. When the treatment comes, try it—you'll be surprised to see how easy and pleasant it is to use—and then, if you are fully satisfied with the benefit received, send us One Dollar. If not, keep your money. You decide and we take your word. Dr. Van Vleck's 3-fold Treatment has cured many thousands of pitiful cases, even cases of 30 and 40 years' standing, as well as all the milder stages. No knife, no pain, but quick and lasting relief and cure. The above offer means we stand ready to convince any sufferer, at our own cost, that Dr. Van Vleck's is the long sought and true cure for one of the worst curses of the human race. Let us convince you.

Mail This $1.00 Coupon

to Dr. Van Vleck Co., Dept. W B 47, Jackson, Mich., with these lines plainly filled in:

Name........

Address........

....

This Coupon is good for a $1 Treatment TO TRY FREE, as explained above

THE BIGGEST—THE GREATEST DOLL OFFER OF THEM ALL 36 PIECES ABSOLUTELY FREE

5 PIECE DINING SET

This is a beautiful little set, consisting of table and four chairs. The table is well made and is decorated on its top with a fancy drawing of children at play. The four chairs are made of metal with fancy gauze-covered seats. This is a very beautiful little set and matches the parlor set described below.

17 PIECE CHINA TEA SET

This is another premium of which we are exceedingly proud. Like the toilet set described elsewhere it is imported—made of an excellent grade of china and consists of 17 pieces—4 cups, 4 saucers, 4 plates, sugar bowl and cover, pitcher and large tea pot. It is decorated handsomely in flowers and the large pieces are gold stippled. It is one of the largest sets of its kind that we have ever given away.

6 PIECE CHINA TOILET SET

This toilet set is imported, consisting of 6 pieces (large bowl and pitcher, slop jar, commode, soap dish, tooth-brush holder), decorated with flowers in nat'l colors.

3 PIECE PARLOR SET

This set consists of couch, rocker and chair—all made of metal throughout and plush upholstered. The set is very fancy in design, with scroll work backs and adornments in front.

FOR many years I have been giving away dolls and toys on my unique, easy plan, but here is an offer that has no parallel in the history of premium-giving. If you have a daughter in your home, you positively owe it to her to read every word of this advertisement thoroughly. One fact that I want to impress on your mind right at the start is, that the entire 36 pieces offered here are given free—absolutely free—and when I say "free" I mean FREE.

YOU DON'T HAVE TO SELL THINGS

I don't ask you to do any hard work to obtain this premium. A child can obtain them in an hour's time. The case of little Lula Couling of Lake View, Michigan, aged 12 years, is only one case of thousands. Last year over 20,000 dolls and go-carts were given away on my plan, and we are prepared to give 40,000 of these sets this year. My object in making this stupendous offer is my determination to have my literature read in every home in the United States.

This Is All You Have to Do

Send me your name and address—a postal will do—and I will send you, prepaid, 12 beautiful art pictures (no two alike) with which you are to advertise my business by distributing them free with a whole year's pleasant and instructive reading. That's my whole plan in a nutshell.

40,000 Girls to be made just as happy as this one!

As Easy as Writing Your Name

Here's an opportunity to make your little girl happier than she ever was before in her life—not for a day or a month, but this is a chance to give her a birthday or a Christmas present that will afford her fun and amusement for practically her whole girlhood and give her a domestic education that she will thank you for all the years of her life.

REMEMBER, I DON'T WANT A CENT OF YOUR MONEY

You enter into no obligation whatever—I take all the risk. I send the pictures to you promptly—I pay all the charges. Simply send your name and address. Please don't send any money.

What This Little Girl Did Anybody Can Do

Lake View, Mich., Feb. 12, 1911.

J. E. DUNNING, Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen:—I take pleasure in letting you know that I received my premiums and am very, very happy over them. They are so beautiful and I thank you for them. Do you not think I have done well for a girl only 12 years old? I had no trouble at all. Again thanking you, I remain

Yours respectfully,

LULA COULING, Lake View, Mich., R. R. No. 2

RING AND IMPORTED FRENCH BEAD NECKLACE for Mother Also

These are two handsome premiums that you will feel proud and grateful for. The French necklace is over three feet long and the ring is a beautiful rolled gold gem ring with three stones—all absolutely guaranteed.

NECKLACE. This is a real imported necklace, strung with handsome beads, 48 ins long with magnificent heart locket set with pure white stone.

RING. This beautiful ring is set with three stones, heavily gold plated and positively guaranteed. Comes in any size to fit.

DOLL GO-and CART

These two premiums are the finest in this entire combination. They are toys that will cause more enjoyment than any others. The doll is jointed throughout, sits up and lies down, opens and closes its eyes like a human being—stands nearly 20 ins. high—dressed beautifully with ruffles and lace and her costume is complete with stockings, shoes, underwear and hat. Has long hair and big black eyes—with real bisque head, arms and legs. Go-cart is made of steel—can be folded up like jack-knife. Runs smoothly and easily just like a go-cart that real babies ride in.

ONE PREMIUM AT ONCE

Just for Sending Your Name and Address

I don't want you to lay down this advertisement and put off writing and then forget about it. So, just to induce you to be prompt and to write to-day, I will send you one premium at once with the pictures as soon as I receive your name and address. This is free, absolutely, in addition to the premiums described above.

Read What Little Lula Couling Says

Make your little girl just as happy as Lula is. Your name and address—that's all. Take advantage of my offer and my liberal extra premium to-day. Do it now while you think of it.

BABY DOLL

This little bisque baby is given simply to make the family complete. Full-size, with shoes and stockings and long hair that reaches to her shoe tops. Legs and arms are jointed. In many instances this little doll becomes as close to the heart of its owner as the large one—they learn to make its dresses and in that way become greatly attached to it. It is made of genuine bisque and guaranteed against breakage.

CUT OUT AND MAIL THIS COUPON

J. E. DUNNING, 507 S. Dearborn Street, Dept. 24, Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:—Without any obligation on my part, please send me postpaid your 12 large-size art pictures to distribute free with your year's reading plan. Also send me extra premium for promptness.

NAME........

ADDRESS........

CITY........STATE........

J. E. DUNNING, 507 S. Dearborn St., Dept. 24, Chicago, Ill.

DAIRY COWS GAIN, BUT MOST OTHER CATTLE CLASSES LOSE

Washington, Nov. 21.—Dairy cows made the best showing during the decade from 1900 to 1910, according to a statement issued today by the census bureau covering the statistics of cattle on the farms of the United States. They increased in number 20.1 per cent and in value 38.5 per cent.

Despite the great advance in the cost of beef and beef products nearly all other classes of cattle decreased both in head value and in number.

The aggregate value of all cattle in 1910 was $1,485,000,000, as compared with $1,475,000,000 in 1900; the net amount of increase being only $10,000,000 and the rate 0.7 per cent.

Dairy cows were valued at $508,617,000 in 1900 and at $704,612,000 in 1910, showing an increase of almost $196,000,000, or 38.5 per cent. for the decade. This was partly due to an increase in the number of animals and partly to the increase in average value. In number, dairy cows increased from 17,135,633 to 20,580,845, or 20.1 per cent; and in average value per cow from $29.68 to $34.24, or 15.4 per cent.

Took Enumeration Earlier.

Cows, other than those kept for dairy purposes, increased 229,279, or 2 per cent, but decreased in total value $8,180,000, the average value per head going down from $23.47 to $22.32. It is quite possible that this lower average value is due, at least in part, to the fact that the enumeration was six weeks earlier in the spring, and that for this as well as other reasons the animals were of lower average age in 1910 than in 1900. What has been said of cows, not kept for dairy purposes, is equally true of yearling heifers. They increased 78,967, or 1.1 per cent. in number, but decreased almost $19,000,000 in value, or from $16.94 to $14.14 per head. Yearling steers and bulls fell off in average value at about the same rate—from $18.75 to $16.79. This condition may be due to the fact that yearlings in 1910 were on the average considerably younger than those so reported in 1900.

The number of all cows and heifers reported in 1900 was 35,869,310, as compared with 39,622,768 in 1910, the increase being 3,753,458, or 10.5 per cent. This measures as nearly as is possible the increase of the breeding stock on the farms of the country.

More Veal Sold.

On the other hand, there is a very noticeable decrease in the number of steers and bulls. Because of the change in the date of enumeration the same age groups could not be clearly set off. The numbers of yearling steers and bulls are, however, approximately comparable and there were on hand at the time of enumeration 5,409,711 in that class, as compared with 6,953,113 in 1900. The decrease was 1,543,402, or 22.2 per cent, accompanied by a falling off of $39,500,000 in the total value of that class. This would seem to point to the fact that relatively greater numbers of calves are sold for veal than formerly, thus curtailing the number of mature animals produced for supplying meat.

The total number of steers and bulls of all ages in 1910 was 13,845,088, with a total value of $363,000,000, and an average of $26.22, whereas the number in 1900 was 16,534,518, with a total value of over $436,000,000. Thus there is a decrease of 2,689,430, or 16.3 per cent, in the total number of all steers and bulls, and a loss of $73,446,000, or 16.8 per cent, in their total value. A reasonable explanation of the fact that the average value per head of all classes of steers and bulls in 1910 was a little less than in 1900 is that these animals in 1910 were on the average much younger than those of a decade ago. It would appear that the number of meat animals available was greatly depleted at the date of enumeration.

The Dairy Section.

In the New England states 63 per cent of all cattle are dairy cows; in the middle Atlantic states, 61.4 per cent; in the east north central division, 49.2 per cent; in the east south central states, 41.3 per cent; and in the south Atlantic states, 37.4 per cent. West of this area the dairy industry holds a relatively secondary place. In the mountain division of states only 8.6 per cent of all cattle are dairy cows, while the west south central division shows 21.3 per cent, the Pacific division, 27.5 per cent, and the west north central, 30.2 per cen

In total value of cattle the east and west north central divisions of states far exceed other sections of the country; 48.6 per cent of the value of all cattle being in these two divisions. Measured by value, 58.4 per cent of all cattle were found west of the Mississippi river and 41.6 per cent east.

Ohio Among First Ten.

Texas has the largest total value of cattle on farms, amounting to $129,000,000, or considerably more than three times the total for the New England states. Iowa is a close second with a total of $119,000,000. Eight other states report more than $50,000,000 each as the value of cattle on farms. These are New York, $83,016,000; Kansas, $80,184,000; Illinois, $73,378,000; Nebraska, $73,049,000; Missouri, $72,732,000; Wisconsin, $67,400,000; Ohio, $51,370,000, and Minnesota, $50,346,000. In the 10 states mentioned the total value of cattle on farms is $800,000,000, or 53.8 per cent of the value of all cattle on farms in the United States. The corresponding total for these 10 states, in 1900, was $856,000,000, or 58.3 per cent of the value of cattle in the entire country at that time.

BUSY YEAR FOR FARM LORE

U. S. Finds Growing Demand for Agricultural Instruction.

Washington, Nov. 21.—The department of agriculture during the past year, in conjunction with the farmers' institutes, operated 71 instruction trains covering more than 40,000 miles, according to a statement made today by Secretary Wilson.

More than 12,000 fair associations have been established in the several states, representing a membership of more than 246,000. In 1909 the gross income of these associations was $6,500,000, and the amount paid in premiums was more than $2,500,000. The attendance for the year was between 15,000,000 and 16,000,000.

In speaking of the results and effects of this work, Secretary Wilson said:

"The awakening of the people to the value of agricultural instruction and to the possibilities of usefulness through extension teaching has created a demand for this instruction far beyond the power of the states to supply."

$300 MONUMENT TO A DOG

Marshall, Mich., Nov. 18.—Mrs. Mary Bosley Lombard, one of the most prominent and wealthy residents of Marshall and a vocalist of note, will build a monument at the grave of her pet dog "Buster" to cost $300. The pug died of heart disease and she had it buried in her front yard.

TANGLED LOVE IN TRIAL FOR A LIFE

Denver, Nov. 20.—Cardinal elements of human nature, love and hate, lust and greed, each playing its part in a tragedy that has brought a young and beautiful woman of more than usual refinement and attraction before a jury to fight for her life, mark with peculiar interest the trial of Gertrude Gibson Patterson, accused of the murder of her husband, for which selection of a jury began here today before Judge George W. Allen, in the district court.

In the course of the trial, attorneys for the defense say, there will be unfolded the story of a 16-year-old girl, whose beauty attracted the attention of a Chicago millionaire who, declaring his intention to wed her, sent her to Paris, to be educated and five months later brought her back to Chicago, where, under renewed promises of marriage, he established relations which continued for five years, during which they were thought by the family and friends of both to be man and wife.

It was arranged that she should become the wife of a Chicago broker, William A. Patterson, whom she afterward learned was to receive $1,500 for marrying her.

The unhappiness of her married life, tainted at the outset by this discovery, and marked from the very beginning, she says, with repeated attempts to force her to wring money from her former admirer, will be related.

She will tell, it is declared, how, after returning from a trip abroad with her wealthy admirer, a trip made at her husband's urgent demand some time after her marriage to Patterson, she accompanied Patterson to Colorado, where he had been sent in search of health. Here in Denver she finally filed suit for divorce.

In the meantime, Patterson had announced his intention of bringing suit in Chicago against her former admirer for alienation of her affections.

On Sept. 25, last, Mrs. Patterson, who had been living in town, went to a sanitarium in the suburbs, where her husband was a patient, to talk matters over with him. The two strolled down the street together. A quarrel arose, in which, Mrs. Patterson says, he attempted her life. She shot him, two bullets lodging in his body and killing him almost instantly. Screaming that her husband had shot himself, Mrs. Patterson ran into the house in front of which the shooting had occurred. Later she admitted having fired the shots, claiming self defense.

This will be her plea.

IMPORT MORE FARM PRODUCTS

Reports Show Country Is Importing More and Exporting Less

Reports to the department of agriculture show that the United States imported during the year ending June 30, 1910, $688,000,000 worth of farm and forest products, an increase of $49,000,000 over the previous year, and an exportation of $891,000,000 of the same products during the same year.

The value of all merchandise imported in 1910 was $1,557,000,000, an increase of $245,000,000 as compared with 1909, and an increase of $363,000,000 compared with 1908. Imports of farm products formed 44.2 per cent. of total imports of all merchandise in 1910, 48.7 per cent. in 1909, and 45.2 per cent. in 908. The value of farm products imported in 1910 was $78,000,000 more than the average for the same products for the five years, 1906 to 1910; but the per cent. of farm products of total imports was 1.1 per cent. less in 1910 than for the five years, 1906 to 1910.

The value of imports of forest products in 1910 exceeded those of each previous year and amounted to $179,000,000, an increase over 1909 of $55,000,000, and an increase of $81,000,000 as compared with 1908. Of the increase in 1910 over 1909, to the value of $39,000,000 was due to india rubber.

Where They Come From.

Farm products valued at $232,000,000 or more than one-third of the total farm products imported in 1910, came from Europe; $181,000,000 from North America, and $275,000,000 from the other four grand divisions. The grand divisions showing important increases in imports of farm products in 1910 over the previous year were: North America, $29,000,000; Europe, $17,000,000; South America, $9,000,000, and Oceania, $9,000,000.

The value of forest products imported from South America in 1910 amounted to $55,000,000; North America and Europe each $54,000,000. Imports of forest products from Europe in 1911, compared with 1909, increased $22,000,000; South America, $15,000,000; and North America, $13,000,000.

The aggregate value of the six principal groups of farm products imported in 1910 was $469,000,000, as compared with $437,000,000 in 1909, and $353,000,000 in 1908. These six leading groups and their values in 1910 were: Packing house products, $126,000,000; sugar and molasses, $108,000,000; coffee, $69,000,000; silk, $67,000,000; wool, 51,000,000, and vegetable fibers, chiefly cotton, sisal, manila and jute, $48,000,000. The values of other important imports were, in round numbers: Tobacco, $28,000,000; fruits, $24,000,000; alcoholic liquors and vegetable oils, each, $23,000,000.

Exports Are Smaller.

The exports of farm products were smaller than for any fiscal year since 1905. The average exports of domestic farm products for the five year period of 1906-10 were greater in value than for for each preceding five year period and amounted to $964,000,000, an increase over the preceding five year average of $90,000,000. The percentage of domestic farm products of total domestic merchandise exported decreased from 80.4 per cent. for the period of 1851-55 to 55.1 per cent. for the period 1906-10.

The trade of the United States with its noncontiguous possessions in 1910 exceeded that of any former year. The shipments of domestic farm products to these possessions was valued at more than $25,000,000; while the shipments in the opposite direction aggregated nearly $88,000,000. The shipments to and from the noncontiguous possessions consisted mainly of prepared food products, such as meats, grain and grain products, rice and sugar; and showed an increase in 1910 compared with 1909. The shipments of domestic farm products from the United States to its noncontiguous possessions in 1910 formed 30.6 per cent of the total outward shipments of all domestic merchandise to them; while the farm products received from the possessions was 81.3 per cent. of the total inward shipments of all merchandise from them. As a destination for domestic forest products Hawaii held first place in 1909 and 1910, with an increase of $307,000 in 1910 as compared with 1909, and of $495,000 compared with 1908. Shipments of domestic forest products to the noncontiguous possessions for 1910 consisted chiefly of lumber, most of which was shipped to Hawaii.

BEGIN THREE YEARS' INQUIRY TO BETTER RURAL SCHOOLS

Chicago, Nov. 21.—Plans for raising the standard of rural schools to a level with those of cities and towns were taken up today by the committee appointed at the San Francisco convention of the National Educational association, which is now meeting in Chicago.

An investigation of school conditions throughout the United States and supplemental inquiry into the subject of teachers' salaries, state and county appropriations and teaching methods, has been delegated to the committee, which is composed of eleven prominent educators.

Matters pertaining to education in all of its phases will be discussed. It is the general opinion among the educators that the rural school is the one most laggard in the educational procession and it is considered necessary that its immediate improvement should be begun. A fund of $10,000 was set aside to defray the expenses of the inquiry for the next three years. The work of organization was taken up by the committee at its first meeting on Saturday.

The members of the committee are: E. T. Fairchild, superintendent of schools of Kansas, chairman; Dr. L. H. Bailey, Ithaca, N. Y.; Dr. E. C. Elliot, Madison, Wis.; Professor T. H. Harris, Baton Rouge, La.; Miss Adelaide S. Bailor, Indianapolis, Ind.; H. C. Morrison, state superintendent of schools, New Hampshire; A. C. Nelson, state superintendent of schools, Utah; Edward H. Yote, state superintendent. California; L. L. Wright, state superintendent, Michigan; G. C. Joyner, state superintendent, North Carolina, and Professor Charles Noyes, New York city.

GOVERNOR REFUSES TO SAVE BEATTIE FROM THE CHAIR

Richmond, Va., Nov. 15.—Gov. Mann today declined to interfere in the case of Henry Clay Beattie, Jr., and the young wife murderer's last hope of escaping the electric chair on Friday, November 24, was swept away.

What purported to be an affidavit signed by Paul D. Beattie, a cousin of the murderer, and the witness on whose evidence the jury largely based its verdict of guilty, figured in the effort to save the prisoner yesterday. Although this affidavit, sworn to before Walter C. Balderston, a notary public of Washington, D. C., on Oct. 24, was shown to Governor Mann, it was not filed with him and apparently had little effect on the future course of the executive.

A petition had been presented to the governor praying for a respite of at least thirty days for spiritual preparation.

An Ideal Christmas Gift

Can you think of any present that would be more appreciated than a genuine Leather Dictionary or a Flexible Bound Bible?

The Toledo Weekly Blade has used its best efforts in securing the best Dictionary and Bible obtainable and takes great pride in giving its readers these beautiful books at such attractive prices.

$2.50 Dictionary for 97 Cents. $2.50 Bible for $1.03.

All Charges Prepaid.

Webster's New Revised Standard Dictionary

A splendid Dictionary of the English Language, has a valuable appendix, containing a world of information. Contains the new 1910 census—many colored plates of artistic beauty. It is bound in genuine limp leather, printed on good paper, the title on back is real gold leaf, and is an excellent value at the regular price, which is $2.50.

The Sunday School Teachers' Bible

Contains 1350 pages, printed on imported Bible paper, from clear cut plates, is of convenient size and a limp flexible binding. It has many beautiful half-tone photographs of the Holy Land, a family record, a concordance of 150 pages and 40,000 references. The type is clear and distinct and easily read, and is worth $2.50.

How to Obtain These Valuable Books

All you need to do is to cut out and mail us two consecutive coupons, printed herewith, together with 97 cents, and the Dictionary will be mailed to you, or cut out and mail us two consecutive coupons and $1.03 and the Bible will be mailed to you, postage prepaid. These books are both great values. If you want one or both of these books, send all orders with remittance to The Weekly Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

DICTIONARY OR BIBLE COUPON

November 23. 1911.

Two Consecutive Coupons Constitute a Set.

The Blade Will Be Forced to Withdraw These Offers After the Holidays. Send in at once.

COWBOY SCENE NOT ON FILMS

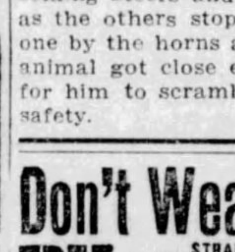
Texan Stands Off Whole Herd of Steers.

St. Joseph, Mo., Nov. 17.—William Hamilton, a cowboy from the Texas Panhandle, save his life yesterday with a revolver when he fell into a corrall of wild steers and the frightened animals threatened to trample him to death. Hamilton scrambled to his feet and immediately drew a big revolver strapped to his belt.

He fired full in the face of the oncoming steers and crippled one. Then as the others stopped short he seized one by the horns and rode it until the animal got close enough to the fence for him to scramble off and climb to safety.

Don't Wear a Truss

FREE



STUART'S PLAS TR PADS are different from the truss, being medicine applicators made self adhesive purposely to hold the parts securely in place. No straps, buckles or springs—cannot slip, so cannot chafe or compress against the pubic bone. The most obstinate cases cured. Thousands have successfully treated themselves at home without hindrance from work. Soft as velvet—easy to apply—inexpensive. Process of recovery is natural, so no further use for truss. Awarded Gold Medal. We prove what we say by sending you Trial of Plapao absolutely FREE. Write name on coupon and mail TODAY. Address—

TRIAL OF PLAPAO

PLAPAO LABORATORIES, Block 38 St. Louis, Mo.

Name ....

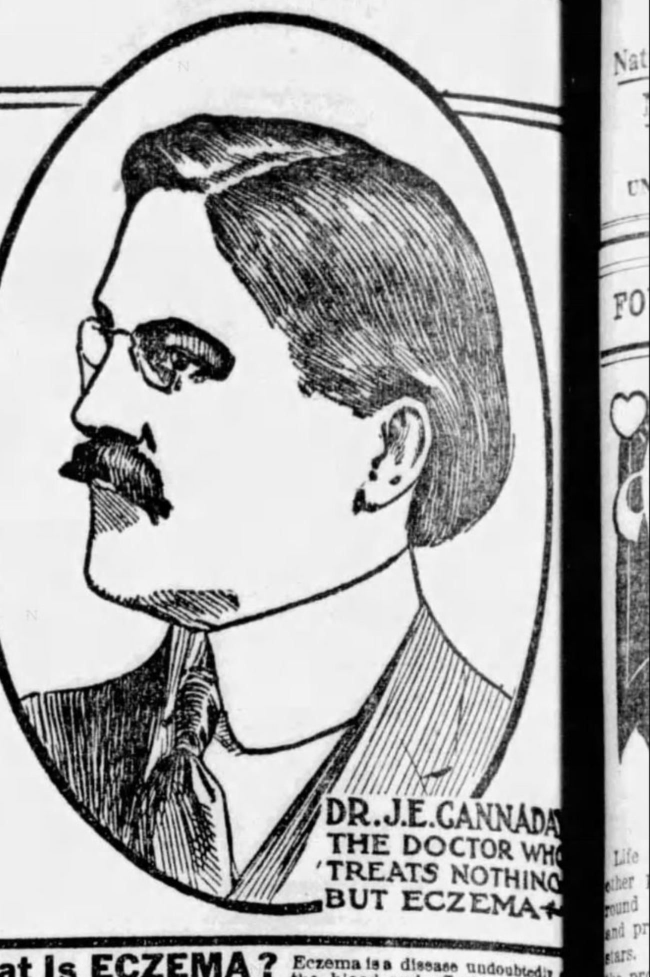
Address ....

Return mail will bring Free Trial Plapao ....

"By their fruits ye shall know them

I Guarantee to Cure

ECZEMA



DR. J.E. CANNADAY THE DOCTOR WHO TREATS NOTHING BUT ECZEMA

For years I have been treating and curing thousands of cases of ECZEMA. And when I say CURED I mean stay cured. This disease is also called Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Tetter, Itch, Weeping Skin, Milk Crust, Pruritus. These are different names, but all mean one thing—ECZEMA.

Send for FREE Trial

If you are a sufferer I want to send you a **FREE TRIAL** of my Wonderful Treatment—just to show you that you need it. It is yours for the asking. No matter if you have taken patent medicines, or used lotions and salves until you are disgusted—no matter how badly you are suffering—or how old and chronic your case may be—or how many doctors have treated you without success, I honestly believe I can help you if you will but let me.

I HAVE SUCCESSFULLY TREATED OVER 40,000 CASES

of ECZEMA after other doctors have failed. I can easily afford to say to you—**Do not pay me one cent until you can say with a glad heart that you are thoroughly satisfied.** What fairer offer can be made? What more can I say to induce you to take my treatment? At least send for my **FREE TRIAL** and then judge it. You must not continue to suffer with **ECZEMA**, with its awful itch and suffering which never seems to stop, and with scratching and scratching only makes it worse. Each day brings forth the same misery and suffering. But the progress of **ECZEMA**, in most cases, can be stopped quickly and you can be cured if you will act now before it is too late.

I have refused to treat scores and scores of cases of ECZEMA because it was too late and I knew I could not help them.

What Is ECZEMA? Eczema is a disease undoubtedly of the blood and affects all parts of the body—the face, lips, ears, hands, feet, genital organ, etc.

SYMPTOMS—Yellowish red eruption; the pimples or patches may swell and the itching is so great that the person will scratch the top off, then they bleed and dark scales form; there is an oozing of matter. In some the skin cracks and bleeds. Itching is terrible; a person suffering will scratch till they bleed. Scales form on parts of the body, where the clothing comes in contact.

AS THEY WERE IN 1905. *AS THEY WERE IN 30 DAYS AND ARE TODAY.*

This is an exact photograph of the hands of Mrs. B. F. Wright, Clinton, Mo., as her hands were when my full treatment was ordered on November 8, 1905. She could not even button a button, or take a mouthful of food and in fact was a complete invalid. By moving the fingers pus would ooze out from the arm nearly to the elbow. Remember that Mrs. Wright could not hold a pen at all, and read what her sister says after FIVE DAYS' use of my full Eczema course:

Dr. Cannaday, Sedalia, Mo.

Dear Sir:—My sister, Mrs. Wright, is improving wonderfully. The swelling has nearly all gone out of her hands and she can use them quite a good deal. They don't pain her at all. Her general health is better. Therefore, we are awfully well pleased with her improvement.

510 S. Orchard St. MRS. DAISY INGRAM.

CLINTON, MO., Nov. 8, 1911.

Dear Dr. Cannaday:—If you will remember it was just seven years ago today since you took the photograph of my hands, which shows the terrible condition they were in. I had eczema for 12 years, and have spent $200 with eight doctors, and the photograph shows the condition I was in. I had failed to get even relief with anything that I had ever used, but your treatment gave me relief immediately; was so cooling and healing, and caused no pain. In 30 days I was well, and when I remember the agony I suffered I cannot praise you too highly, and I want you to know I remember you. Thanking you, I remain,

Very truly,

MRS. B. F. WRIGHT,

A Few Letters from Grateful Patients

Space does not permit reproducing more of them, but when you send for my FREE TRIAL, I will also send you my 144-page book—What Eczema Is—The Cause and the Cure—with actual photographs of sufferers before and after taking my treatment, showing how terrible Eczema is and how quickly it can be cured.

Cured of Eczema of the Scalp

LAMAR, MO., Jan. 11, 1909.

To Whom It May Concern:

This is to certify that I have used Dr. Cannaday's treatment for eczema and am thankful to say that I have been entirely cured. I had a bad case of eczema of the scalp about five years' standing. I tried almost every remedy for eczema that I heard of and doctored with medical and osteopath doctors both, without relief. After I had about given up of ever being cured, a friend told me to write to Dr. Cannady. I ordered full course of his treatment and took it exactly as he told me. I am now completely cured. If anyone suffering from this dreadful disease will give Dr. Cannady's treatment a thorough trial, I know that they will never regret it.

Very respectfully,

(Signed) (MISS) L. O. MICHAEL.

Eczema 19 Years

SOUTH BEND, IND., Jan. 10, 1909.

Dr. Cannady, Sedalia, Mo.

Dear Doctor:—I take great pleasure in writing you today, thanking you for your great eczema cure. I have been afflicted with this dread disease for nineteen years. I have taken treatment from five doctors and one sanatarium with only a little effect, besides I also used seven or eight ointments, with no cure. I have taken your eczema cure three months and my skin is now clear of the eruption which was in large patches on my body, which gave me untold suffering by itching, the afflicted parts would scale off all the time. Now I can go to bed and sleep without scratching and rubbing the sore spots. I cannot thank you enough for the Godsend treatment that you sent me.

Sincerely your best friend,

(Signed) J. A. McENDARFER.

No More Scratching

BIRCH TREE, MO., Sept. 26, 1909.

J. E. Cannady, Sedalia, Mo.

Dear Sir:—I am done scratching, that is to say, that I am well of that terrible disease eczema, and feel thankful to you. Anything I can do for you in your business I am ready.

Yours truly,

J. R. REZORN.

Cured Two Years Ago

WORTHINGTON, INDIANA, Sept. 29, 1909.

J. E. Cannady, M. D.

Dear Sir:—About two years ago I took your treatment for eczema and haven't been bothered with it since. I have a friend here that is bothered with it, and he wanted me to write to you, so you write to him; the address is A. M. F.————, Worthington, Ind. Yours truly,

AMOS JEAN.

Doctors Stated He Could Not Be Cured

822 Lafayette Ave., THOMASTON, GA., Jan. 10, 1909.

Dr. J. E. Cannady, Sedalia, Mo.

It is with the greatest of pleasure that I can write and tell you what great good your wonderful eczema cure has done for me. I have suffered for over fifteen years with eczema, having tried many so-called eczema cures, but they only gave me a little temporary relief. In the spring of 1907 I became such an invalid I was put under the treatment of three of the city's best physicians, but they told me there was no cure for me. One day I ordered a sample of your medicine and can truthfully say that the sample did me more good than all the other remedies combined. I then sent for a treatment, and before I had finished same I was sound and well.

Your loyal well wisher,

(Signed) NATT SELFE,

R. F. D. No. 5.

A letter of June 1, 1910, from Mr. Selfe says he is getting along fine, and he says that my treatment is all that I claim it to be.

Cured 12 Years Ago

UPPER ALTON ILL., Dec. 15, 1900.

To Eczema Sufferers:—I had eczema for about 12 years. I tried all eczema cures and four doctors with no relief. I ordered Dr. Cannady's treatment, and it cured me in a short time; that was several years ago. In 1906 I had two small spots of a breaking out, and fearing it was eczema, I wrote to Dr. Cannady. He gave me treatment FREE of cost and cured it up. I recommend anyone with eczema to take Dr. Cannady's treatment and be cured.

Yours very truly,

I. C. NOBLE, Box No. 474.

I WILL GUARANTEE TO PLEASE YOU BEFORE YOU PAY ME ONE CENT

There are no strings to this statement. There is not one cent to pay—**not a penny accepted.** I know what my **Trial Treatment** will do. I know that it will convince me than anything else on earth that you need it. Why not send for it **now**. Remember it's absolutely **FREE**. Your name on a postal card will do.

To Cure Eczema—Remove the Cause

Salves and Lotions Will Not Do It Alone

What is the cause? Acid in the blood. How do you remove it? By cleansing the blood of the acid. My Treatment is soothing—relieves the dreadful **itching** at once and cures the disease quickly. **You don't have to take treatment for months and months.** Only one case in ten needs the second treatment. One in fifty needs the third—think of that!

My highly interesting and valuable 144-Page Book on "Eczema and Its Cure"—containing remarkable photos of patients before and after taking my Treatment is sent FREE with Trial Treatment.

Every Eczema sufferer should have this book. It's worth its weight in gold.

READ THIS BANK ENDORSEMEN

THIRD NATIONAL BANK, UNITED STATES DEPOSITARY CAPITAL STOCK $100000 SURPLUS & PROFITS $45000

SEDALIA, MO Jan.-1-1910.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:-

Dr. Cannaday, of our city is a physician, making a specialty of ECZEMA. We have handled his business exclusively for one year and eighty four days. His patients deposit their money with us, in their OWN NAME, to be paid to the doctor, if his treatment is satisfactory. If we remember correctly, we have been called upon by only FOUR of his patients for their money, and it seemed then, that the fault was more with the Express Companies than with the treatment failing.

Considering the number of cases he treats, we regard his success as remarkable. We consider him perfectly reliable, and assure those placing their money with us a fair, square, business deal.

Yours truly,

MY PATIENTS ARE MY LOYAL FRIENDS And what good friends they are! Out of gratefulness for curing them, when so many other doctors have failed, they never cease talking about me—praising my treatment to other sufferers, and telling them what I have done for them. From the recommendations of my former patients, I secure thousands of cases annually.

I HAVE CURED PATIENTS IN EVERY STATE and believe in every locality. Maybe some of your own neighbors. Write and ask me.

MY MEDICAL RECORD IS THE HIGHEST I am a graduate of medicine, attended two leading medical universities and the holder of a gold medal with which I was honored for high grades. In the book that I will send you are contained not only many letters of praise from cured patients, but from my own townsmen here, among them the Mayor of **Sedalia**, a leading bank and others, who have known me personally for many years.

WRITE NOW FOR MY FREE TRIAL

and interesting book before it is too late and you forget it. Just fill out the coupon or send your name on a postal card. **Do it now.**

Dr. J. E. Cannaday, 2005 Park Square, Sedalia, Mo

FREE OFFER COUPON—Cut Out and Mail Today.

DR. J. E. CANNADAY, 2005 Park Square, SEDALIA, MO.

Please send without cost to me prepaid Free Trial Treatment, also copy of your 144-Page Free Book.

Name ....

Address ....

....

Treatment and literature sent in plain wrapper. Be sure and write plain.

Dr. J. E. Cannaday is one of the Greatest Authorities on ECZEMA and the treatment of this disease.

PLAYTHINGS OF HEADS

Rebels Slice Them Off by Hundreds in Captured Towns.

Victoria, B. C., Nov. 17.—The steamer Canada Maru, which arrived here from the orient yesterday, was at Shanghai on October 21 and 22, when thousands of refugees were flocking to that port from Hankow. The steamer brought the stories of many eye-witnesses who told of bloody incidents.

L. Suzora, of Yokahama, who went with a deputation from Hankow to Wu Chang to rescue the missionaries and other foreigners, clamored for admittance. The gates were suddenly opened and a large number of captured Manchus were dragged out by their hair, beheaded and their heads hurled at the feet of the delegates. The gates then closed and the foreigners went back to tell what they had seen.

Riddled With Shot.

On the city wall a number of rebel soldiers stood to watch for Manchus trying to escape with ropes. Those attempting to escape were riddled with bullets as they lowered themselves. Suzora saw a Manchu official, who had paid a coolie $18,000 for a sampan, dragged ashore and beheaded.

At a place near Hankow, when foreign firms left their premises the rebels caught a gang of looters, beheaded them and nailed their heads to the doors of stores and dwellings with signs telling of the fate other robbers would meet. A Manchu, who had boarded a Japanese river boat was making his way to the cabin when rebels came aboard, seized him and led him back to the city gate, where he was beheaded. His head was stuck on a pole. A policeman, who failed to stop looters, was decapitated and his head put in a basket over which a placard was placed saying that the head was that of a policeman.

Capture Arsenal.

The Han Yang arsenal was captured by a clever ruse. Several hundred insurgents crossed the river in sampans and rushed to the gates of the arsenal shouting they were loyal troops and were escaping from Wu Chang. The gates of the arsenal were thrown open and once in, the rebels put back their white bandages.

The arsenal fell without a shot being fired.

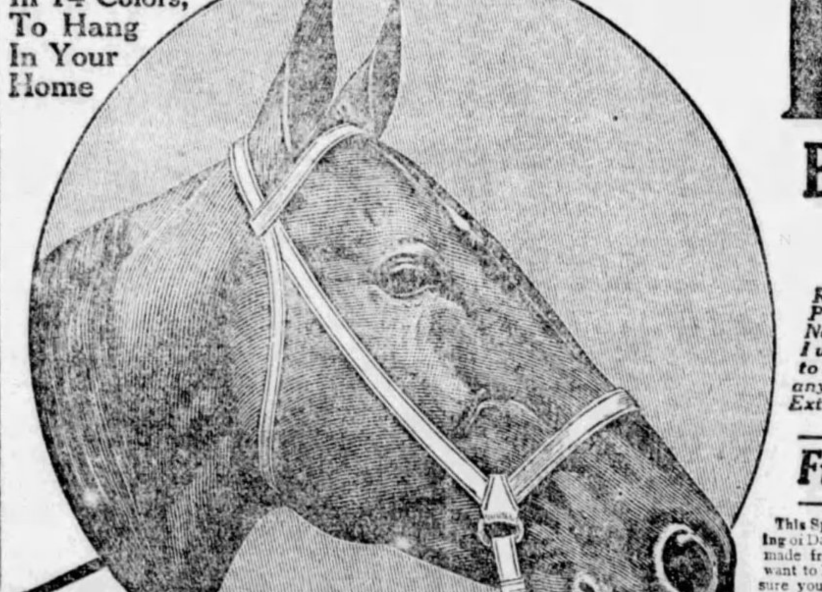
West Pointers Lead Rebels.

West Point, N. Y., Nov. 17.—When the Chinese revolutionists now gathering outside Nanking move on that city to commence what is expected to be the decisive battle of the rebellion, two of their most prominent leaders will be Ting Chia Chen and Yin Ts'ng Wen, graduates of the United States military academy here.

Both Ting and Yin were members of the class of 1909 at the academy and were the first two Chinese to learn military science under the tutelage of the United States government.

After completing their course here they were sent to Germany and France, where they spent 18 months. In January of this year they were ordered back to Peking. When the rebellion began both of the young officers obtained commissions in the rebel army.

This Picture In 14 Colors, To Hang In Your Home



FREE

BEAUTIFUL PAINTING OF DAN PATCH

Reproduced on Extra Heavy, Fine Enamel Stock and in Perfectly Blended Colors and Shadings by the Marvelous Newly Invented "Original Colors" Process. Size of picture I will send you is 21 x 26 inches, making a Splendid Picture to Hang in any Home or Office as it is Absolutely Free of any Advertising. It will be mailed, postage paid, in an Extra Heavy Mailing Tube to insure safe delivery.

FREE In 14 Colors

Do You Expect To See The Day When These Wonderful Dan Patch Records Will Be Equalled?

Dan Patch 1:55

1 Mile in	1:55
1 Mile in	1:55¼
2 Miles in	1:56
14 Miles Averaging	1:56½
30 Miles Averaging	1:57½
45 Miles Averaging	1:58
73 Miles Averaging	1:59¼
120 Miles Averaging	2:02½

Dan Has Broken World Records 14 Times. Dan is also Leading 2:10 Sire of the World for his age. Sire of "Dazzle Patch" the Greatest Speed Marvel of the World's History, which paced a half mile in fifty-nine seconds, and one-eighth of a mile in thirteen seconds, a 1:44 Clip, when only 28 months old, in 1911. Also Pearl Patch 4 year trial 2:04. Some of Dan's Colts will be Champion Trotters as well as Pacers. Why not Raise or Buy One!

Free for Stockowners, Postage Prepaid

This Splendid Painting of Dan's Head was made from life and I want to Personally assure you that it is as Natural and Lifelike as if Dan stood right before you, in his Present Splendid Physical Condition.

This is an Elegant Picture for hanging in the Finest Home or Office. It is an exact and perfect Color Reproduction of the Finest Painting ever made of the Sensational and World Famous Champion Stallion, Dan Patch 1:55.

I think so much of this painting that I had it reproduced in a Beautiful Stained Art Glass Window in my Country Home. This picture will be a pleasure for you as long as you live because it shows Dan's true expression of Kindness and his lovable Disposition as natural as life. You cannot buy a Picture like this because I Own The Painting and have reserved it Exclusively for this use. Would you like the Finest 14 Color, Horse Picture ever published in the world of the Fastest Harness Horse in all Horse History? **People are Perfectly Delighted with this Splendid Picture** and are constantly writing me, from all parts of the world, that it is the **Finest** they have ever seen and thousands of them are hanging in fine Homes and Offices. A Splendid, 14 Color Reproduction of Above Painting mailed **Absolutely Free,** To Farmers or Stockraisers **OVER 21 YEARS OF AGE,** If You Own Stock and Answer Two Questions. Write Me Today, a Postal Card or Letter and **Answer** These Two Questions: 1st. How Many Head of Each Kind of Live Stock and Poultry do you own? 2nd. In What Paper did you see my offer? Picture will be mailed free to **Stockowners.**

For over 25 years I have been guaranteeing that "International Stock Food" as a Tonic purifies the blood, aids digestion and assimilation so that every animal obtains more nutrition from all grain eaten and produces more nerve force, more strength and endurance. Over Two Million Farmers strongly endorse superior tonic qualities of "International Stock Food" for Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs. **It Always Saves Grain.**

Dan Patch 1:55 has eaten it Every Day, mixed with his grain, for over Eight Years, just as you eat the medicinal mustard, pepper, salt, etc., mixed with your own food. Minor Heir 1:58, George Gano 2:02; Lady Maud C 2:00½, and Hedgewood Boy 2:01, have eaten it Every Day for past Two to Four Years and they have all lowered their very low records during this time which is additional, indisputable proof that "International Stock Food" as a Tonic gives more speed and more strength and more endurance because everybody thought these Five Horses had reached their speed limits before I got them. It will also keep your Work Horses fat and sleek and in Extra Strength to do More Farm Work or Heavy Hauling. **It Always Saves Grain.**

ASK MY DEALER IN YOUR CITY FOR MY STOCK BOOK.

International Stock Food is a high-class, medicinal, vegetable tonic and is equally good for All Kinds of Live Stock. I feed it every day on my **"International Stock Food Farm"** of 7... acres to my 200 Stallions, Champions, Brood Mares, Colts, Work Horses, etc. You can test 100 lbs. or 500 lbs. at my risk. Over 200,000 Dealers sell it on a Spot Cash Guarantee to refund money if it ever fails to give paying results.

Its Feeding Cost is only "3 FEEDS for ONE CENT."

Dan Patch is the Great World Champion of all Champions that have ever lived. He Also Has 42 in Official Speed List.

He has paced more Extremely Fast Miles than all the Combined Miles of all the Pacers and Trotters in the World's History.

ANSWER TWO QUESTIONS FOR THIS SPLENDID PICTURE. I DO NOT BELIEVE YOU WOULD TAKE $10.00 for the Picture I will send you Free if you could not secure another copy. Write me at once and ANSWER QUESTIONS and the Beautiful Picture is yours FREE. Over Two Million Farmers and Stockowners have written me for a Dan Patch Picture. Address,

M. W. SAVAGE - MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

OR, INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD CO., Minneapolis

MRS. NICK TRIMS OWN HATS

Ex-President's Daughter Has Reversible One for Two Occasions.

Washington, Nov. 20.—Parisian milliners would envy the skill with which Mrs. Alice Roosevelt Longworth trims her own fetching hats. In passing through Washington en route to Cincinnati, where she will remain until the opening of congress, Mrs. Longworth proudly displayed to her friends what she called her "reversible hat."

The marvel of the milliners' art was an Alice blue French velour, which, trimmed simply and turned up at one side, made an attractive traveling hat.

Mrs. Longworth explained that whenever she wanted to wear the hat for dress affairs she simply put a mass of white aigrettes on it and placed a flower here and there.

She has long been noted for beautiful and effective hats. She al... to make her hats suit her own f... rather than the styles.

20 Beautiful Holly Christmas with Special Christmas Messages, new and very attractive designs Full information regarding our Cash Commission Offer with each order DeKALB WATCH CO., Auburn Ind.

FREE WATCH RING & CHAIN

For Giving Away Twelve Large Beautiful Pi...

With 12 boxes of our famous CLOVERINE SALVE you sell for us at 25c per box. Big seller. No two pictures alike. Big cash commission if you prefer. Everyone buys after you show pictures. Agents make $3.00 daily. Send name and address at once—we send Cloverine and pictures by return mail. Write to

THE WILSON CHEMICAL CO., Dept. 71, Tyrone,